

Court Blocks Effort By Pretoria to Stop A Paper's Press Run

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The police entered the editorial offices of the Star on Tuesday and tried to seize editions that carried an advertisement trying to public support of persons detained under the state of emergency. But the police were blocked from seizing the paper by a provincial Supreme Court ruling. Emergency press restrictions prohibit the publication of appeals for the release of detainees.

The afternoon Star, published in English, is South Africa's largest-circulation newspaper.

The court ruled that the newspaper, which had deleted from the advertisement a specific call for the release of detainees, had not violated the emergency regulations. It gave the police until March 24 to

show cause why the order should not become permanent.

After deleting the prohibited phrases from the advertisement, the newspaper incorporated a tacit appeal for the release of detainees in a front-page editorial.

In a court hearing, the Star's editor, Harvey Tyson, criticized the police action. He said that the newspaper had sought to ensure that the advertisement, bought by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, fell within the law.

"More than that, we believe our reputation is at stake," Mr. Tyson said in court. "Not once in 80 years have we been stopped from reaching our readers. We believe we would lose readers if we couldn't give a daily, reliable service."

Defections have thrust South Africa's Nationalists into an intense election race. Page 2.

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In a front-page comment, the Star observed that for more 700 years, since the drafting of the Magna Carta, Western civilization had accepted the principle that no person should be incarcerated indefinitely without a trial by his peers.

"But suddenly in our country even the right to question imprisonment without trial is now threatened," the editorial said. "How have we reached this kind of totalitarian action?"

"How can any fair-minded person, even in a state of emergency— even in a state of war—support the idea that no one can call for the release of detainees?" It continued.

"To what depths have some so-called representatives of nationalistic sunk?"

When the police appeared at the Star's offices Tuesday morning with an order to seize any editions containing the advertisement, Mr. Tyson said, he told them that the editors, acting on the advice of lawyers, had deleted two sentences from the advertisement and believed that it no longer violated emergency censorship regulations.

Star staff members said that a security policeman waited in the pressroom for the first copy of the Star to come off the presses while another left to consult senior officers.

The newspaper then began printing all of its early editions—with the amended advertisement—while Mr. Tyson and the lawyers went to the Supreme Court to apply for a restraining order.

The original advertisement, which called for the release of detainees and the observance of a "National Detainees' Day" on Thursday, first appeared last week in the anti-government City Press newspaper. The police then warned

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Harvey Tyson, right, and other Star executives examine Tuesday's first edition.

Differences Narrow in Afghan Talks

Compromise on Soviet Pullout Cited as Session Adjourns

By Thomas Netter
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Afghanistan and Pakistan have significantly narrowed their differences over a timetable for the withdrawal of about 120,000 Soviet troops supporting the Kabul government, the UN mediator at the Geneva talks on the Afghan conflict said Tuesday.

Diego Cordovez, the United Nations undersecretary for political affairs who has overseen the four-year negotiations, said Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil of Afghanistan and Foreign Minister Sahibzad Yaqub Khan of Pakistan had returned to their capitals for "consultations" after making "encouraging progress" at the Geneva talks, which resumed Feb. 25.

"They have gone home with a gap of less than a year," Mr. Cordovez said. "So you will understand that there has been a very significant narrowing down of the gap that existed before."

Diplomatic sources said both sides had compromised, with Afghanistan proposing that Soviet troops be withdrawn within 18 months of an agreement, and Pakistan proposing a seven-month period. Previously, Afghanistan and the Soviet Union had insisted on a four-year, phased troop withdrawal, while Pakistan had proposed a schedule of three to four months.

There was no indication of Soviet intentions, which will be the determining factor in any troop withdrawal. But Soviet officials have suggested in recent months that they would support a shortened timetable for the troop withdrawal.

The United States has consistently advocated an immediate troop withdrawal.

Mr. Cordovez said he believed the gap dividing the two sides could be bridged in subsequent negotiations, and that he expected the foreign ministers to return to Geneva in two months.

The narrowing of differences marks a further step forward in the often painfully slow process of seeking a political settlement to the seven-year Afghan conflict. The negotiations, which began in 1982, have been slowed by what officials describe as "deep mutual suspicion" between the two sides.

Recently, however, the Soviet Union and Afghanistan have indicated they seek a political solution to the war. They announced a cease-fire beginning Jan. 15 and an unspecified timetable for withdrawal of the Soviet troops, and

what they're being told to do but hitherto couldn't do easily."

He said recent national surveys show that awareness and concern about the situation in Afghanistan and the public is at an all-time high. Lovastatin's introduction also coincides with the development of finger-prick tests for cholesterol that should make it easy and inexpensive to measure cholesterol levels in most Americans.

But some experts fear that the availability of drugs like lovastatin will prompt many people to abandon dietary change as the first line of attack in preventing heart disease.

According to a report last month in the Journal of the American Medical Association, average cholesterol levels in the United States have dropped significantly in the

Cholesterol Drug Is Hailed as a Breakthrough

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A new type of cholesterol-lowering drug, expected to be approved for marketing later this year, promises to revolutionize treatment of high levels of blood cholesterol, the main underlying cause of atherosclerotic heart disease, the artery-hardening condition that kills millions of people each year.

Ironically, the very effectiveness and simplicity of the drug, lovastatin, is raising difficult new questions about proper medical practice and patients' behavior. Some physicians fear that patients will rely on the drug instead of a low-fat diet, which has many health advantages beyond preventing heart disease.

Although heart disease specialists throughout the United States are appropriately cautious about

as-yet-unseen drawbacks, they can scarcely contain their excitement about the new drug.

In interviews last week, they described lovastatin as far more effective and much easier and more pleasant to take than any cholesterol-lowering drug now available. It has the added advantage of working through the body's natural mechanism for controlling cholesterol levels in the blood.

Ordinarily reserved physicians and researchers used words such as "breakthrough," "tremendous advance" and "great leap forward" to describe the promise of lovastatin, which disrupts the manufacture of cholesterol in the liver, forcing the liver to remove the cholesterol it needs from the blood. Seventy percent of the body's cholesterol production takes place in the liver.

"Lovastatin and drugs like it will at last give physicians a way to bring into treatment the millions of

Americans with high cholesterol," said Dr. Claude Lenfant, director of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute.

The development of lovastatin, a fungal derivative, was started more than a decade ago at the Sankyo Drug Co. in Japan by Dr. Akira Endo.

Because the drug is easy to take, relatively inexpensive and highly effective at lowering cholesterol, Dr. Lenfant and others believe doctors will be inclined to prescribe it for many adults now recognized as having cholesterol levels that place them at high risk for developing coronary heart disease.

"Lovastatin will shape physicians' behavior," said Dr. Basil Rifkin, a specialist on atherosclerosis at the national institute. "Coming at a time when physicians are being urged to be more aggressive about cholesterol, it will allow them to do

what they're being told to do but hitherto couldn't do easily."

He said recent national surveys show that awareness and concern about cholesterol among physicians and the public is at an all-time high. Lovastatin's introduction also coincides with the development of finger-prick tests for cholesterol that should make it easy and inexpensive to measure cholesterol levels in most Americans.

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Hundreds of 'Lost' Tin Pan Alley Songs Found

By Tim Page
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hundreds of unpublished songs, some previously unknown, by George Gershwin, Jerome Kern, Victor Herbert, Richard Rodgers and other composers have been identified in a trove of musical manuscripts stored in a Warner Brothers warehouse in Manhattan.

The music — 80 crates of it — was discovered in Secaucus, New Jersey, nearly five years ago. But because of the value of the material and the copyrights involved, the manuscripts were immediately moved to a vault in Manhattan, where they have remained virtually inaccessible ever since.

Now the music has finally been examined, and an inventory has been prepared. The contents are more bountiful than anybody had dared dream.

"It's like opening the tomb of King Tut," said John McGlinn, a conductor, music theater historian and Kern scholar, on Monday. "There are major works here that had been presumed lost forever; shows that were never revived and were

assumed to have vanished off the face of the earth."

The discoveries include:

- About 70 heretofore lost songs by George Gershwin, many with lyrics by his brother, Ira, in addition to the missing original scores and parts to his musicals "Primrose" (1924), "Tip-Toes" (1925) and "Pardon My English" (1933).
- More than 175 unpublished songs by Kern, including almost half an hour of music from "Show Boat" that was cut from the work immediately after the show's premiere.
- Complete scores for some of Kern's important shows, including "Very Good Eddie" (1915), "Leave It to Jane" (1917), "Zip! Goes a Million" (1919), "Sitting Pretty" (1924), "Dear Sir" (1924), "Sunny" (1925), "Sweet Adeline" (1929) and "The Cat and the Fiddle" (1931), among others, including material long thought to have disappeared.
- Lost and forgotten manuscripts by Vincent Youmans, Victor Herbert, Sigmund Romberg, Rudolf Friml and other important musical theater creators.

The material includes the original manuscripts for "Of Man River," "Can't

Help Lovin' Dat Man" and at least 200 other songs in Kern's own hand. Kern manuscripts are extremely scarce, and only a few had previously been known to survive. There are also 30 Cole Porter manuscripts, many Rodgers and Hart holographs and the long-lost piano score to "Peggy-Ann," which Rodgers considered the team's most important musical of the 1920s.

"Besides jazz and concert music, the musical is probably the most significant genre of American music in the 20th century," said H. Wiley Hitchcock, a co-editor of the New Grove Dictionary of American Music and the founding director of the Institute for Studies in American Music at Brooklyn College, on Monday. "These are the major figures in the field. And, leaving aside Irving Berlin and Frederick Loewe, they're all here."

The discovery of complete scores is particularly important because it was the practice early in the century to publish only the few hit songs from each musical, and even those were often rearranged for easy home use or transposed for particular singers. Not until the mid-1940s did the idea of recording complete scores

become general practice. As a result, much theatrical material from even the most popular shows is lost, even as late as the 1960s.

The discoveries were made by Robert Kimball, a music theater historian and the editor of the National Institute for Music Theater's "Catalog of the American Musical," which is to detail the whereabouts, completeness and condition of all known scores, lyrics and books for works by Irving Berlin, the Gershwins, Herbert, Kern, Porter and Rodgers.

The manuscripts found their way to Secaucus in a roundabout way. In the late 1920s, as silent films were giving way to sound, Warner Brothers realized the company would need a music publisher to handle its sound material. So it bought several music houses, including Harms, Witmark and Remick, which among them published the works of Gershwin, Romberg, Herbert, Porter, Rodgers, Youmans and Kern.

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Artificial Procreation Condemned by Vatican

Doctrinal Statement Urges Governments to Intercede

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

ROME — The Vatican called on governments Tuesday to strictly regulate the artificial transmission of life and to enact laws prohibiting many common medical practices including surrogate motherhood and experimentation on living embryos.

In a major doctrinal statement the Roman Catholic Church also declared its moral opposition to virtually all forms of artificial insemination and embryo transfer, approving medical interference in human procreation only when it assists a married couple that has engaged in a "normal" sexual act.

Recent technological advances in biology, the Vatican warned, "require the intervention of the political authorities and of the legislator, since an uncontrolled application of such techniques could lead to unforeseeable and damaging consequences for civil society."

The document denounces as evil a number of specific practices such as the freezing of embryos, efforts to create human beings entirely through laboratory methods including cloning and the use of genetic manipulation of a child, such as its sex.

Much of the document's moral argument rests on the church's teachings that procreation must take place in the context of marriage and that human life is sacred from the moment of conception.

The 40-page statement is titled "Instruction on Respect for Human Life in Its Origins and on the Dignity of Procreation — Replies to Certain Questions of the Day."

The document, which was approved by Pope John Paul II, involved almost two years of work by the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, the Vatican's chief guardian and promoter of Catholic orthodoxy.

The congregation is headed by Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger.

Given that science is constantly developing new techniques in the field of procreation, the statement purposely leaves open the possibility that new and acceptable methods may emerge to help a married couple produce a child through the conjugal act. Vatican officials said Tuesday.

Vatican officials described the document as containing significant developments in the church's views on the arts and promoting avant-garde music after the Jazz Section was ordered disbanded by the authorities in 1984.

Formed in 1971 by jazz musicians, the Jazz Section attracted 5,500 official members and a wider following of tens of thousands and was considered the most dynamic cultural movement in a country whose political and cultural life has been largely paralyzed since the 1968 Soviet invasion.

In statements to the court on Tuesday, Mr. Srp and the other Jazz Section leaders denied the government's charges and said they believed they had respected the law.

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Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, head of the church office that issued the document.

Trial Starts in Prague Of Jazz Section Leaders

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

PRAGUE — Five leaders of an independent cultural organization went on trial here Tuesday in a landmark political case seen as a test of the intentions of Czechoslovakia's conservative leadership at a time when the Soviet Union is advocating more liberal cultural policies.

The five men, leaders of the Jazz Section of the Czechoslovak union of musicians, were charged in a Prague district court with illegal economic activity, a crime carrying a prison sentence of as long as eight years. In addition, the group's leader, Karol Srp, and two others were charged with conspiring to damage socialist property, another economic offense.

The charges stem from the Jazz Section's persistence in publishing uncensored magazines and books on the arts and promoting avant-garde music after the Jazz Section was ordered disbanded by the authorities in 1984.

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"We haven't been promoting terror or fascism, we never argued with the leading role of the party —

we were a cultural and humanitarian organization," said Mr. Srp, 50, who along with his administrative assistant, Vladimir Kouril, has been imprisoned since Sept. 2.

Western diplomats and opposition leaders described the trial as the most important political case in Czechoslovakia since six members of the Charter 77 human rights group were convicted in 1979.

The outcome of the case, these observers said, could signal whether the Communist leadership of Gustav Husak intends to renege in its longstanding hard-line policies or yield to the more tolerant cultural regime promoted by Mikhail S. Gorbachev in the Soviet Union. A verdict is expected this week.

In his testimony Tuesday and in letters from prison, Mr. Srp contended that his case also was a test of Czechoslovakia's compliance with the 1975 Helsinki accords between East and West, which contain provisions on freedom of cultural expression. The Jazz Section's case already has become a topic of debate at a review conference on the agreements in Vienna.

More than 200 Jazz Section supporters waited in vigil outside the trial courtroom Tuesday and loudly applauded as Mr. Srp and Mr. Kouril, both handcuffed, were led in and out by the police.

The other three activists on trial, Josef Skalnik, Cestmir Hurnat and Tomas Krivanek, were freed on bail after several months in detention. Two other activists originally charged in the case, Vlastimil Drda and Milos Drda, were excused

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France To Open Bourse To Banks, Foreigners

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Finance Ministry said Tuesday that it would introduce legislation to progressively open the Paris stock exchange to banks, other institutions and foreign brokers by 1992.

The changes, viewed as the French equivalent of the "Big Bang" that deregulated the London stock market last fall, would ultimately break the monopoly held by Paris brokers over all operations of the Bourse.

The finance minister, Edouard Balladur, said the measures, which would be introduced before the National Assembly this spring, were necessary to make the Bourse competitive with the world's major financial centers.

But critics have said the market's future was constrained because it was in the hands of small, poorly capitalized brokers who did not have the resources to engage in efficient market-making.

Only individuals are permitted to own capital in a brokerage house, and only French brokers may trade on the Bourse.

The proposed law, Mr. Balladur said Tuesday, would allow French and foreign banks or other institutions such as foreign stock brokerages to progressively take over the 60 French brokers currently operating in Paris and regional French markets.

These institutions would be permitted to buy up to 30 percent of a brokerage by next January. The holding could increase to 49 percent by 1989 and to 100 percent by January 1990.

The French brokers themselves would continue to have exclusive rights to trade on the Bourse until January 1992. After that, Mr. Balladur said, access to the Bourse would be open to new members, including foreign brokers.

Daniel Lebeugue, director of the Treasury, said the government expects "a significant portion" of

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Defections Thrust South African Nationalists Into an Intense Election Campaign

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

STELLENBOSCH, South Africa — With the approach of autumn, the last grapes are being picked from the gently rolling vineyards of picturesque western Cape Province, but it could be a bitter harvest for many in this heartland of Afrikaner nationalism.

The battle lines are being drawn for what may be the most intense electoral contest since the National Party of President Pieter W. Botha came to power in 1984.

A growing white rebellion against Mr. Botha's slow pace of reform of apartheid, the system of racial separation, is also being played out elsewhere in South Africa in this election year. But it is here, where National Party rebels, led by the former ambassador to London, Denis Worrall, are focusing their demands to dismantle apartheid and offer genuine power-sharing to South Africa's black majority of 23 million.

When Mr. Botha announced Jan. 30 that he was calling early elections, conventional wisdom envisioned a replay of the 1977 parliamentary election, which the government won by a landslide in a patriotic campaign against outside "meddling" by Jimmy Carter, then president of the United States.

More recently, there were signs that the National Party also planned to focus on the "revolutionary onslaught" being waged against white South Africans by the outlawed African National Congress, the main guerrilla force battling apartheid and white rule.

However, the emergence of the independent

candidates and the attention they have received in the South African press have forced Mr. Botha's strategists to shift their emphasis to a defensive stance. They are attempting to malign the party rebels as "carpetbaggers" of the opposition Progressive Federal Party and to portray the government and the state of emergency decree as the instruments of an orderly society.

On Monday, three National Party rebels, led by Mr. Worrall, demanded that black politics in South Africa be freed so that negotiations for power sharing may begin immediately and that a timetable for the repeal of all apartheid laws be established.

Mr. Worrall bypassed a number of election districts in which he probably could have coasted to a victory in the May 6 whites-only voting for a new Parliament. Instead, he chose the Helderberg constituency east of Cape Town for his independent candidacy for what he says were symbolic reasons.

He will oppose the minister for constitutional affairs, Chris Heunis, who not only is one of Mr. Botha's closest confidants and a possible successor when the president retires, but also has played the major role in drafting and marketing the government's policy of racial reform.

Mr. Worrall will run with another National Party breakaway, Wyland Malan, a reformist member of Parliament who started the independent movement by quitting the party in January to run as a "New Nat" independent in suburban Johannesburg.

Another rebel, Esther Lategan, an academic turned businesswoman, quit the National Party last week after 27 years to run in the central

Stellenbosch district for a parliamentary seat once held by her father, a longtime party stalwart.

More significant than the three independent candidates — against the National Party's 127-seat majority in the 178-seat white Parliament — is the growing support the reformers have gained in recent weeks in Stellenbosch, a quaint university town settled by Dutch-descended Afrikaners nearly three centuries ago.

The University of Stellenbosch traditionally has been the intellectual seat of Afrikanerdom, the place where the theology of apartheid was spawned in Calvinist thinking and from where most of its progenitors were graduated. Mr. Botha, like his predecessor, the late Prime Minister John Vorster, is the titular chancellor of the university, although he never was a student there.

For years, there has been a nucleus of *verligte*, or enlightened, academics at Stellenbosch. But they always have been regarded as on the fringe of white South African politics, vocal but discordant with the mainstream of Afrikanerdom.

Now, growing numbers of Stellenbosch academics who have been at the center of National Party policy-making are leaving the party to support Mr. Worrall, Mr. Malan and other independents. Not only are they demanding a speedup of the dismantling of apartheid, but they also are seeking a system of universal suffrage in which whites will ultimately relinquish their exclusive control over the affairs of South Africa.

Apart from sending shock waves through

mainstream Afrikanerdom, the stance of the New Nats already has shifted the focus of the election campaign away from Mr. Botha's intended path to a spirited political debate to a more moderate and accommodation with the black majority.

One of their leaders is an economist, Sappie Terreblanche, an intellectual guru who quit the party last month after 35 years to support the independents and press for speedier reform and power sharing with blacks.

There is not unanimity among the progressive academics about the wisdom of fielding independent candidates. Some say they think the challenge could end in disaster for the reform movement. But they are being encouraged by the liberal opposition Progressive Federal Party, which is openly seeking as much change as possible among the divided Nationalists.

Mr. Terreblanche led a delegation of 27 Stellenbosch academics to meet with Mr. Botha and Mr. Heunis in Cape Town on Feb. 20 to express their disillusionment with National Party policies and to plead for the immediate scrapping of the foundations of apartheid and the opening of negotiations with credible black leaders.

The president was unmoved. Mr. Terreblanche said, a close friend and advisor, Mr. Heunis and also the vice chairman of the state-owned South African Broadcasting Corp.

"We decided that up to then, we had been properly behaved," he said, "writing confidential memos to the president and stating our position without openly challenging the leader-

ship of the party. But we were getting nowhere."

The turning point in the group's disenchantment, Mr. Terreblanche said, was during a speech on May 15 by Mr. Botha to his advisory President's Council, in which he bluntly rejected reform proposals made by the Common-wealth's Eminent Persons Group.

"But we weren't prepared to admit it to ourselves," Mr. Terreblanche said.

The delegation issued a "manifesto" on Friday urging the government to abolish all remaining discriminatory laws and to declare its "unambiguous intention" to share power effectively with blacks.

In a drastic departure from National Party policy, the group called for black participation in Parliament in a way that is "acceptable to the majority," Mr. Terreblanche said.

"This implies," he said, "that we recognize that a situation will eventually be reached in South Africa in which whites will relinquish their exclusive and decisive ability to enforce decisions which have consequences for all South Africa's people."

The independent candidates are not expected to make more than a token showing on May 6, although Mr. Malan is given a good chance to win in Johannesburg's Randburg district and Mr. Worrall is given a fair chance in Helderberg.

In South African politics, a shift of only 20 seats in Parliament is significant. The Nationalists currently hold 127 of the white chamber's 178 seats, compared with 27 for the Progressives and 18 for the Conservatives.

Iran Says Syria Won't Disarm Hezbollah Fighters in Lebanon

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Syria has assured Iran that its troops in Lebanon do not intend to disarm Hezbollah fighters, the Iranian newspaper Khatam al-Akmal said.

A senior Iranian official said the assurance was given to him in Damascus by President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria. The official, Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashami, quoted Mr. Assad as saying that Syria appreciated "the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist" efforts by Hezbollah, or Party of God, a pro-Tehran faction.

Mr. Mohtashami spoke Monday night at the end of a three-day visit to Damascus, during which he held a three-hour meeting with Mr. Assad. His remarks were reported by the official Iranian news agency.

Like other militiamen, Hezbollah members left West Beirut after Syrian troops arrived last month. They have relocated in the city's southern suburbs. Hezbollah fighters have a large number of followers in southern Lebanon, many of whom have mounted attacks against Israel and its ally, the South Lebanon Army.

Mr. Mohtashami said that Mr. Assad emphasized that the killing

of 23 members of Hezbollah in West Beirut last month by Syrian troops was not premeditated.

At least 7,000 Syrian soldiers were deployed in Lebanon, and the clash with Hezbollah came after the pro-Iranian militia set fire to their headquarters rather than give it up to the Syrians.

Hezbollah leaders called the deaths a massacre but said that no reprisals were planned.

Mr. Mohtashami's trip to Damascus was part of efforts by Tehran to defuse the tension between Syria and Iran's Lebanese allies and head off a crisis in Syrian-Iranian relations.

The interior minister said strengthening relations between his country and Syria was "a must." Iran needs Syria's backing in its war with Iraq and is eager that the Syrians not block fundamentalist activity in Lebanon.

Syrians and Iranians have conflicting interests in Lebanon and share the support of Lebanon's one million Shiites.

While Hezbollah unequivocally supports the Shiite revolution on Iran, Amal, the mainline movement of Justice Minister Nabih Berri, is generally an ally of Mr. Assad.

Mr. Berri has challenged statements by Hezbollah that declared Beirut's predominantly Shiite southern suburbs out of bounds to Syrian troops.

In a statement published Tuesday, he said that while there was no need to extend the West Beirut security measures to the suburbs, "the Syrian Army will be welcome there when the need arises."

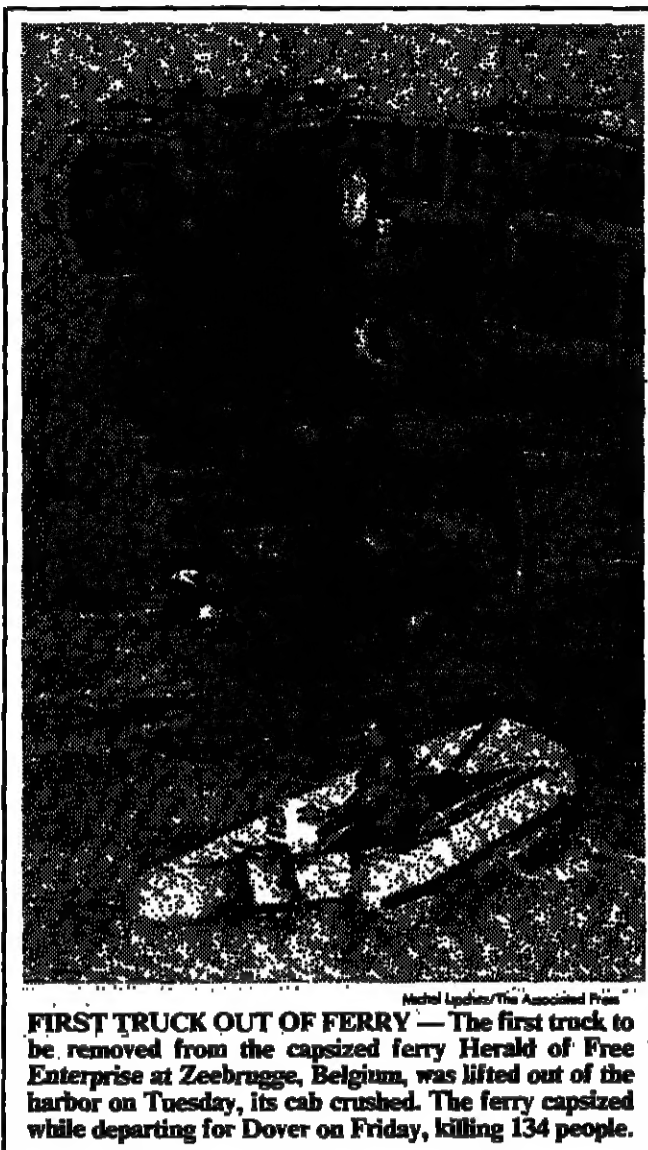
Amal and Hezbollah have been in conflict over policy and objectives and their members have clashed on several occasions.

Hezbollah advocates the establishment of an Islamic state in Lebanon patterned after that in Iran. Such an objective would upset the Moslem-Christian coexistence on which the Lebanese political system rests.

Syria has been acting as a mediator between Moslem and Christian parties to try to end almost 12 years of civil war.

Hezbollah argues that the only solution to the Lebanese problem lies in the creation of an Islamic state.

Syrians Storm Campus
Syrian troops stormed the men's dormitories at the American University of Beirut at dawn Tuesday and arrested 15 students suspected of belonging to Moslem militia groups, witnesses said, United Press International reported from Beirut. The university administration had no immediate comment on the incident.



FIRST TRUCK OUT OF FERRY — The first truck to be removed from the capsized ferry Herald of Free Enterprise at Zeebrugge, Belgium, was lifted out of the harbor on Tuesday, its cab crushed. The ferry capsized while departing for Dover on Friday, killing 134 people.

AFGHAN: Progress Is Cited as Peace Talks Adjourn

(Continued from Page 1)

have attempted to establish a new government of "national reconciliation" that would include disaffected elements in Afghanistan.

A crucial element allowing progress at the talks was an agreement, reached during earlier consultations between Mr. Cordovez and Afghan and Pakistani leaders, for a UN monitoring force to guarantee compliance with an accord, the diplomatic sources said. This UN force is expected to include "senior military officers from selected neutral countries," which have yet to be chosen, the sources said.

The UN monitoring force would guarantee noninterference, one of the three elements already agreed on in Geneva. Previous rounds of talks have included draft papers that included pledges by Afghanistan and Pakistan not to interfere in one another's affairs, as well as

international guarantees of Afghanistan's independence by the Soviet Union and the United States. They also provided for the return of about five million Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran.

Mr. Cordovez said he believed a new round of U.S.-Soviet contacts in the coming weeks would bolster chances for further reducing the gap over the troop withdrawal.

Michael H. Armacost, the U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, is to meet Soviet officials next week, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz is scheduled to meet the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, in Moscow next month.

"Increased understanding and confidence between the Soviet Union and the United States on this issue is also essential for implementation," Mr. Cordovez said. "It's very important for us, and we

PAPER: Police Blocked

(Continued from Page 1)

that the advertisement should not be published again in any newspaper.

The Dec. 11 press curbs prohibit the publication of any call for the release of detainees. Last year the Supreme Court in Natal Province overturned the government's right to seize newspapers summarily, but the government quickly redrafted the law to empower divisional police commissioners to do so.

Violation of the press curbs is punishable by as long as 10 years in prison.

The advertisement published by The Star marked nine months of emergency rule under the June 12 decree, during which it said 25,000 people, including 10,000 children, have been detained.

Israel Will Extradite Arab's Killer to France

United Press International

JERUSALEM — The High Court of Justice ordered on Tuesday the extradition of a French Jew who moved to Israel after being convicted of the murder of an Arab in France.

The court overturned a ruling in December by Justice Minister Avraham Shalom and ordered William Nakash back to France, where he faces life in prison for the 1983 slaying in 1983 of Abdelhak Hakkar, a 20-year-old Algerian. Mr. Nakash was convicted in absentia.

Rosario Priore, the judge, accepted recommendations by Domenico Scia, a public prosecutor, that Mr. Hakkar, Abu Nidal and one of the guerrilla leader's senior lieutenants, Rashid al-Hamada, should be indicted for massacres and related offenses, the sources said. Abu Nidal's real name is Sabri el-Banna, heads a guerrilla group called the Fatah Revolutionary Council.

WORLD BRIEFS

Shevardnadze Escapes Bomb Attack

BANGKOK (UPI) — A time bomb apparently meant to go off when the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, exploded in front of the Soviet cultural center in Vientiane, Laos, diplomatic sources in Bangkok said Tuesday.

The bomb exploded at 7 A.M. Monday but was set off at 7 P.M. when Mr. Shevardnadze was due to visit the center, the sources said. One Laotian was killed and another was wounded in the bombing. Both were believed to have been involved in placing the bomb, the sources said.

The Asian and Western diplomatic sources, who requested anonymity, said the bomb probably was planted by anti-Communist elements and intended to at least embarrass the Laotian government, if not to harm Mr. Shevardnadze.

Paris Attackers Called Elite Students

PARIS (HT) — The police said Wednesday that two young men in a group that fired on police guards outside the home of Jean Tiberi, the deputy mayor of Paris, were students at one of France's elite grammar schools, the Institute of Political Sciences, where many of France's top politicians and administrators were educated. A third was a university student.

One of them was named as Edouard de Faugency-Lucinge, 22, from a family with origins in the era of the monarchy. The students were arrested after the police gave chase and Mr. de Faugency-Lucinge was seriously injured in an exchange of gunfire.

Some reports said that the gunmen were members of the Direct Action urban guerrilla group, but other police sources discounted this version and said the motivations of the attackers were unclear.

Abu Nidal Is Indicted in Rome Attack

ROME (Reuters) — An Italian investigating judge has ordered three Arabs, including Abu Nidal, a guerrilla leader, to be tried for the suicide on Rome's Leonardo Da Vinci airport in which 16 persons were killed, judicial sources said Tuesday.

One of the three, Ibrahim Mohammed Khalil, 39, is in custody. He's the only survivor of a four-man team that carried out the assault near Israeli and U.S. airline check-in counters on Dec. 27, 1985.

Rosario Priore, the judge, accepted recommendations by Domenico Scia, a public prosecutor, that Mr. Khalil, Abu Nidal and one of the guerrilla leader's senior lieutenants, Rashid al-Hamada, should be indicted for massacres and related offenses, the sources said. Abu Nidal's real name is Sabri el-Banna, heads a guerrilla group called the Fatah Revolutionary Council.

U.S. Senate to Get Drug-Testing Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Commerce Committee said on Tuesday it will introduce legislation requiring random drug testing for tens of thousands of railroad and airline employees as well as several million commercial truck and bus drivers.

The drug-testing bill breezed through the committee on a 19-1 vote, although many of the senators expressed concerns about the constitutionality of random testing, the accuracy of the tests and how the program will be implemented in a trucking industry where many drivers are independent operators.

The bill is likely to undergo some changes when it comes up for debate on the Senate floor. Senator Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota, the only senator to vote against it, said he had concerns about the effects of the testing requirements on small truck and rail operators.

For the Record

Turkish security forces captured 12 Kurdish rebels near a village on the Iraqi border where 14 civilians were killed last month, the daily newspaper Gunes said Tuesday in Ankara.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, ended a two-day visit to Budapest on Tuesday saying that an agreement on investment protection signed Monday was the "most comprehensive" ever concluded between Britain and an East bloc nation.

The Swedish police announced a tax-free reward of up to five million kronor (about \$775,000) for information leading to the arrest of Patrik Olof Palme's killer.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Fresh snow blanketed Istanbul on Tuesday, keeping Turkey's commercial center at a standstill. The Istanbul airport was open, however, and flights resumed.

Cyprus and heavy snow was falling in Lebanon. Air traffic between Europe and North America dropped 5.9 percent to 19.7 million passengers last year, according to the International Air Transport Association. A weak dollar and the fear of terrorism were blamed for the decrease.

The Holiday Inn Hotel Group plans to develop a chain of 130 limited-service hotels in Europe and Asia, the company said Monday in Memphis, Tennessee. The chain will be built over the next 10 years and cater primarily to business travelers, the company said.

CHOLESTEROL: Doctors Cite a Breakthrough

(Continued from Page 1)

Two possible hazards of lovastatin are already being carefully examined: an increase in liver enzymes that occurs in 1 percent of users and could mean the liver is being overworked, and changes in the eye lens that could suggest an increased risk of cataracts.

"Dietary measures should come first, and only if they do not lower cholesterol enough should any drug be used," said Dr. Robert Levy, a vice president for health sciences at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center and a former director of the national institute.

For one thing, he said, a cholesterol-lowering diet can enhance the effectiveness of the drug. For another, there are potential hazards.

"This is a drug that has to be taken for life," Levy said. "It costs money, and no drug is free of side effects. Some risks might not show up until thousands of people have been taking it for many years."

House Democrats Unveil New Bill Unf...

WASHINGTON — Democrats in the House of Representatives unveiled a new bill Tuesday aimed at curbing the power of the president to require the resignation of cabinet members.

The bill, known as the "Cabinet Resignation Act," would require the president to obtain the approval of the House before demanding the resignation of any cabinet member.

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House Democrats Unveil New Plan to Halt Unfair Trade

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Democrats unveiled sweeping trade legislation on Tuesday that attempts to crack down on unfair foreign trade practices by requiring the president to retaliate.

But in a concession to the Reagan administration, the proposal would give the president the option to refuse to take action if he believed that any counterretaliation might be triggered would be more harmful to the nation than the original trading offense.

It would leave the method of retaliation up to the president.

The Democratic chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois, said the success of any trade law reform "depends on whether our trading partners take us seriously." Mr. Rostenkowski put forth the plan on behalf of himself and Sam M. Gibbons, Democrat of Florida, the chairman of the trade subcommittee.

Last year, the United States posted a record trade deficit of nearly \$170 billion, with the largest single portion, \$58 billion, resulting from the trade gap with Japan.

The bill addresses the problem of dealing with countries that have "excessive" trade surpluses with the United States, such as Japan, Taiwan, Korea and West Germany. But it significantly modifies the provision that caused the administration the greatest concern last year.

The original version, put forth by Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, would have required countries that had "excessive" trade surpluses with the United States and demonstrated a pattern of unfair trading practices to reduce their exports to the United States by 10 percent a year.

The new version drops the arbitrary percentage reduction and sets a six-month limit for negotiating an

end to unfair trade practices. If negotiations fail, the president would decide how to retaliate.

Representative Donald J. Pease, Democrat of Ohio, expressed concern that the new bill represents a "significant weakening" of last year's version, which passed overwhelmingly in the House last year but failed to go through the Senate.

However, several Republicans applauded the effort as a substantial improvement that addresses many, but not all, of the Reagan administration's trade concerns.

The administration, which has agreed to work with Congress on a trade bill this year, reversing its position of last year, condemned the Gephardt amendment as protectionist.

The U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, described his initial reaction to the proposal as "overall, very positive."

Mr. Yeutter, who discussed the proposal in a closed session with the panel, said, "Certainly, we have a long way to go on individual issues" but "we have advanced a very long way from a year ago."

He said he was "cautiously optimistic" about the prospects of producing a trade bill that would be acceptable to the administration.

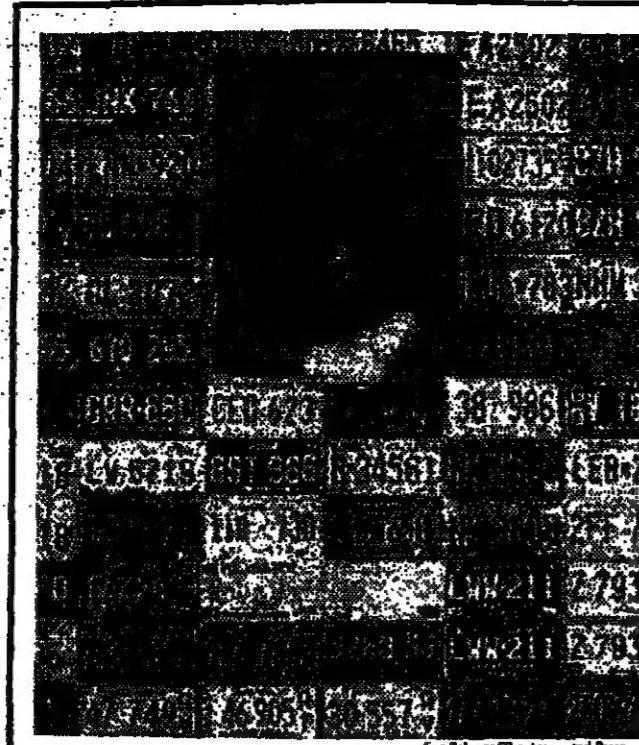
The bill introduced Tuesday would also:

- Establish such violations of workers' rights as standard criteria for an unfair trade practice subject to retaliation.

- Modify the procedure for industries hurt by imports to appeal for relief.

- Subject to civil penalties foreign manufacturers guilty of repeatedly "dumping" their products at below-market costs.

- Grant the administration as long as six years to negotiate new world trade rules under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as long as it consulted closely with Congress. The administration had asked for a 10-year mandate.



LICENSED DECORATOR — Car license plates cover the garage wall of Dennis Sharp, a truck driver, in Pekin, Illinois. Mr. Sharp ran out of aluminum siding, so he finished the garage with the plates he had collected.

U.S., Soviet Start Draft of Missile Pact

United Press International

GENEVA — U.S. and Soviet arms negotiators began work Tuesday on drafting a treaty to eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Talk of a breakthrough in Geneva began on Feb. 28 when the Soviet Union dropped its insistence that President Ronald Reagan accept curbs on his Strategic Defense Initiative before progress could be made on medium-range missiles.

The proposal that emerged, mirrored in a U.S. counteroffer on Wednesday, would limit the Soviet Union to 100 warheads in Asia and restrict the United States to an equal number on medium-range missiles on American territory. The special session on Intermediate Nuclear Forces, or medium-range weapons, is being held between formal rounds of the overall Geneva arms talks. The talks are now recessed.

U.S. and Soviet spokesmen said the medium-range missile negotiators would meet for about two weeks to start initial drafting of a joint treaty text.

In Washington, U.S. officials warned against expecting any quick agreement. "I don't think we're doing any good by trying to raise expectations," Max M. Kampelman, the main U.S. negotiator, said Monday. "We are not going to try to complete it by any specific date at the sacrifice of watching the small print in the treaty."

Support for ABM Treaty

R. Jeffrey Smith of The Washington Post reported from Washington: Six former U.S. secretaries of defense voiced support for the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty on Monday and called for continued U.S. adherence to a "traditional," or narrow, interpretation.

In a bipartisan statement sent to President Reagan and key members of Congress, the former officials said the United States and the Soviet Union should "both avoid actions that erode the ABM treaty," because it helps guarantee the effectiveness of our strategic deterrent and makes possible the negotiation of substantial reductions in strategic offensive forces.

"To this end," they said, "we believe that the United States should continue to adhere to the traditional interpretation" of a key provision in the treaty that bars development and testing of missile defenses on airplanes and ships, or in space.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, in contrast, has urged President Reagan to follow a more permissive treaty interpretation to allow tests of advanced air- and space-based missile defenses. The SDI program entails space-based missile defenses.

Mr. Reagan concluded in 1985 that the permissive interpretation was legally correct, but he decided not to follow it now because of protests from Congress and U.S. allies.

The former defense secretaries opposing the proposal are Robert S. McNamara, Clark M. Clifford, Melvin R. Laird, Elliot Richardson, James R. Schlesinger and Harold Brown. They served under two Republican and three Democratic presidents from 1961 to 1981.

Babbitt Declares For Presidency

United Press International

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — Bruce E. Babbitt, a former Arizona governor, announced Tuesday his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination, the second Democrat to officially seek the White House in 1988.

Mr. Babbitt, 48, told supporters that the next president of the United States "must dare to be different. The next president must chart a course that lets America take charge of its future."

Outlining his priorities, Mr. Babbitt said the nation must clear up poverty, improve education, clean up the environment and bring the Soviet Union to the bargaining table to reach a nuclear arms agreement. Mr. Babbitt's declaration followed one last month by Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri.

New Arizona Governor Is Rarely Far From a Fray

By Robert Lindsey

PHOENIX, Arizona — For Governor Evan Mecham, it was a typical week: He banned a local newspaper columnist from his news conferences, a citizen committee in Tucson announced a petition drive to remove him from office and a national organization of black nurses became the latest group to cancel a planned convention here because of him.

Arizona's 17th governor has been in office only two months, but he has rarely ceased to make news or back away from a fight. A political conservative who calls himself a "constitutionalist," Mr. Mecham has taken on the local newspapers, the state's teachers and government bureaucrats, its black community, its homosexuals and others, including some fellow Republicans in the Legislature.

Since taking office, Mr. Mecham has moved to cut state spending and freeze the salaries of state employees, canceled plans to observe the birthday of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. as a state holiday, demanded that schools become "more accountable" for their budgets, made public remarks that offended homosexuals and appointed an adviser on education who argued publicly that teachers should be forbidden to try to teach students what to think.

If a student "wants to say the word is flat," said the governor's nominee, James Cooper, "the teacher doesn't have the right to try to prove otherwise," adding: "The schools don't have any business telling people what to believe."

Mr. Mecham's politics are considered extremely conservative in a state where even most Democrats tend to be conservative.

Joel Breslin, Arizona director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, asserted that Mr. Mecham had a long-time pattern of associating with people "close to right-wing extremist groups, and these associations concern us."

In an interview, Mr. Mecham described himself as a "states' rights" eager to achieve some, but not all, goals ascribed by others to the conservative cause. He noted, for example, that he opposed efforts to designate English as the official language of Arizona because, he said, it would offend "our friends south of the border."

Among his principal goals, he says, are reducing the size and scope of government and returning to state jurisdiction functions that he contends are granted to the states by the U.S. Constitution; the right, for example, to set speed limits on state highways.

"Government is out of control," he said. Mr. Mecham, a 62-year-old native of Utah, was elected Arizona's first Republican governor since 1974 in November after four previous unsuccessful bids for the office. A wealthy car dealer who served in the state Senate, he succeeded Bruce Babbitt, who is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination.

In the interview, Mr. Mecham said he was not worried about the drive to recall him from office. He dismissed a local opinion poll that reported much dissatisfaction with his stewardship, calling it the product of a biased poll taker.

"I'm satisfied that if you held the election today, I'd have over 60 percent of the vote," he said. "The recall doesn't trouble me at all."

Mr. Mecham has become a frequent subject of criticism on local radio talk shows and in the local newspapers, particularly the jointly owned Arizona Republic and Phoenix Gazette.

Hospitality Goes On, New Tax Rules or Not

When Congress restricted the tax deduction for business entertainment and meals last year, darkened theaters and shuttered restaurants were widely predicted. But so far, The New York Times reports, business people are continuing to spend about \$90 billion a year dining and entertaining customers, despite tax rules that permit only 80 percent of most such expenses to be deducted, instead of the full amount.

The bite is even deeper than that because lower corporate income tax rates push up a company's real hospitality costs by 35 percent. For example, a \$200 bill for dinner and theater that used to cost \$108 after taxes now costs \$145.60.

But the bite goes on. "I was a little worried" about the new tax rules, said Andre Solter, owner of Lutece, one of Manhattan's most expensive restaurants. "But right now I am a little relieved. Business is as good as ever."

A. Gary Shilling, an economic consultant, said that most 1987 company budgets were set before the new tax rules were enacted.

"I think it will be a gradual shift," Mr. Shilling said. "It's a serious concern, but it's more in the 'to do' stage than in the 'do now' stage."

No overall statute protects underground water in the United States. The Clean Water Act of 1971 has slowed or rolled back the pollution of lakes and rivers. But legislation to protect underground water would entail controls on land use, anathema to the Reagan administration. However, Loe M. Thomas, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and a Reagan loyalist, has reversed his position and is calling for a national program to protect ground water, the source of about half the country's drinking water. It is increasingly being polluted by pesticides and toxic wastes, Mr. Thomas told The

New York Times that he planned to take this up with the White House.

A master of science degree was revoked by the University of Michigan on the ground that its recipient faked his thesis. The student, Wilson Crook 3d, argued that a degree could not be revoked except by court order. A federal appeals court in Cincinnati disagreed, ruling 3-0 that the university "had the authority and power to revoke Crook's degree without going to court." Mr. Crook got his degree in 1977. His thesis purported to describe a new mineral found on a Texas field trip, which he called "Texasite." University professors later concluded that "Texasite" was in fact synthetic and that Mr. Crook used fabricated data.

Jimmy Carter said in a recent speech, "I try not to be a racist and wouldn't call myself a racist, but I have feelings that border on it and that are embarrassing to me sometimes." The former president recalled asking himself on

seeing television images of starving children in Africa. "How many of those little black kids does it take to equal one Army?" referring to his daughter. "Fifteen, 20, 10, five?" he continued. "I think the answer is one, but it's hard for me to believe this." It was not Mr. Carter's first public confession: During his successful 1976 campaign for president he told a Playboy interviewer that he had "looked on a lot of women with lust" and had "committed adultery in my heart many times."

American University has named its gymnasium after Adnan Khashoggi. The institution in Washington has received several million dollars in gifts from the Saudi arms dealer. So before a basketball game with the U.S. Naval Academy, the students had balloons made bearing the legend, "Adnan's Army." University officials, sensitive about Mr. Khashoggi's role in the Iran arms sale affair, promptly stuck a pin in the idea, and the balloons did not appear at the game.

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

President Was 'P.O.'d' On Iran, Daughter Says

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Margaret Reagan said that her father was "royally P.O.'d" when he learned that he had been deceived by his former national security adviser, Robert McInerney, who had been a close confidant of President Ronald Reagan.

President Ronald Reagan's daughter also said Monday that she had learned that her father was "royally P.O.'d" when he learned that he had been deceived by his former national security adviser, Robert McInerney, who had been a close confidant of President Ronald Reagan.

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Walsh Seeks to Delay Immunity in Iran Affair

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The special prosecutor in the Iran-contra affair, Lawrence E. Walsh, on Tuesday asked the House of Representatives panel investigating the affair to delay granting immunity to Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North and other witnesses for at least 90 days while he prepares possible cases for prosecution.

Mr. Walsh met for nearly 90 minutes with the House committee to head off a congressional drive to grant limited immunity to Colonel North and other figures, including Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, a former national security adviser, in return for their testimony.

"I asked the committee to defer consideration of immunity for North and Poindexter," Mr. Walsh said after the meeting. When asked for the length of his requested delay, he said, "At least 90 days."

Under unsworn testimony given by protected witnesses before Congress cannot be used against them unless it is corroborated by evidence gathered independently.

Mr. Walsh, whose formal title is independent counsel, said he would ask the special Senate committee, headed by Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, for the same delay when he meets with its members on Wednesday.

Mr. Inouye and Representative Lee H. Hamilton, the Indiana Democrat who is chairman of the House committee, planned to meet Tuesday.

Mr. Hamilton has told Mr. Walsh he cannot wait until the prosecutor's criminal investigation is over, but has cautioned against moving to grant use immunity too quickly.

But after a debate among his advisers, the president decided not to include the statement. A source said Monday that Mr. Weinberger felt strongly about including it, but Mr. Shultz was traveling in China at the time and his aides were reluctant to press for the statement.

The thrust of Mr. Weinberger's proposed statement was that he had been excluded from some deliberations on the decision to sell arms to Iran, and that he did everything he could to oppose the policy when he learned of it.

The Tower board criticized both Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger. "Their obligation was to give the president their full support and continued advice with respect to the program or, if they could not in conscience do that, to so inform the president," the report said. "They simply distanced themselves from the march of events."

U.S. Lawyers Hail Ruling On Aliens

By Stuart Taylor Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court's ruling that the government must relax its standard for deciding whether aliens are eligible for political asylum has been hailed as a major victory by immigration lawyers, who said the ruling would help many applicants.

The court ruled 6-3 on Monday that the standard should be only whether the aliens would be persecuted in their home countries.

It rejected the Reagan administration's position that to qualify for asylum, aliens must prove a "clear probability" that they would be killed, tortured or otherwise persecuted for their beliefs if returned to their home countries.

Immigration experts said the decision would help people who assert they are refugees from persecution, particularly from Central American countries such as El Salvador and Guatemala. In recent years, only a small percentage of asylum applications from people fleeing those countries have been granted.

Many church groups and other private organizations have accused the administration of denying asylum to refugees from Central America and elsewhere who are legally eligible for it. The administration has denied the accusations.

"It is a tremendously significant decision," said Ira J. Kurzban, an immigration lawyer who is president-elect of the American Immigration Lawyers' Association. "It recognizes at least implicitly the difficulty that asylum applicants have in proving their claims, so more people will be eligible for asylum who should be eligible."

The ruling means that many people denied asylum under the previous standard will now be able to reopen their cases, immigration lawyers said. More than 11,000 illegal aliens applied for asylum in the last fiscal year, the administration said in papers filed with the court.

The effect of the decision could be limited, the court noted, by the fact that the attorney general retains discretion to deny asylum, even to refugees who are legally eligible for it under the definition applied by the court.

The court said the government's position was contrary to the intent of the Refugee Act of 1980, which provides that aliens are eligible for asylum if they are unwilling to return to their home countries "because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion."

Justice John Paul Stevens, in the majority opinion, suggested that any applicant would be eligible for asylum if "persecution is a reasonable possibility."

The decision upheld a lower court decision requiring the Board of Immigration Appeals to reconsider the application for asylum of Luz Marina Cardozo-Fonseca, 38, a Nicaraguan who said she would risk torture by the Sandinist government because of her brother's political activities if she returned to Nicaragua.

Cruz Quits Contra Group, Assails Rivals and U.S.

By James LeMayne

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Arturo José Cruz has resigned from the United Nicaraguan Opposition, condemning both U.S. and rival officials of the Nicaraguan rebel grouping for failing to push a major reordering of the rebel movement.

His resignation Monday caps months of bitter infighting that has fractured the U.S.-backed rebel movement, perhaps beyond repair, and threatens the renewal of U.S. aid to the rebels, who are known as contras.

The changes he called for included creation of a broadened political directorate elected by a new assembly representing all political tendencies in the Nicaraguan exile community. In addition, the rebel army was to be reorganized and civilian officials were to have firm control over military commanders.

In his resignation letter, Mr. Cruz said he joined the U.S.-backed United Nicaraguan Opposition "convinced it could serve as a structure by which Nicaraguans as Nicaraguans, not as partisans of any other ideological point of view, could press the fight for liberation in a form in which national reconciliation and the real exercise of democracy would be guaranteed."

The letter said that Mr. Cruz decided to resign because "the United Nicaraguan Opposition has clearly defined itself not as a pluralistic structure in the service of a goal equally pluralistic, but rather as an instrument of a small, exclusive circle."

Speaking by telephone from Costa Rica, Mr. Cruz said, "I remain a firm opponent of the present Sandinista regime and a backer of the democratic cause in Nicaragua. But in the end it is my conscience, and my responsibility as a citizen, to make a decision in accord with my family and friends. My fundamental desire is to leave."

Mr. Cruz's resignation stunned Reagan administration officials, who were expecting him to attend strategy sessions with other rebel leaders in Washington and Miami this week. Neither the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, Elliott Abrams, nor other officials who worked closely with Mr. Cruz were informed of his decision, a State Department official said.

Some administration officials said that Mr. Cruz's resignation

Monday, coming two days before the House of Representatives is to vote on postponing \$40 million in aid to the rebels could not have been worse.

"If Cruz is seen as embodying all the hopes for the resistance, it is a serious blow," an administration official said.

State Department officials tried to cast the resignation in the best possible light. "There are many democrats in the resistance effort," an official said. "Their efforts to achieve democracy will continue and the reform process Cruz started will continue."

Mr. Cruz publicly promised in Washington last month that he would remain in the rebel movement until the moment he felt genuine change was possible. In a long and passionate letter of resignation made public Monday, Mr. Cruz said that moment had arrived. "The time is up," he said. "I have given all that I can give."

He shared the direction of the rebel movement with two other officials, Adolfo Calero Portocarrero and Alfonso Robelo Callejas.

But Mr. Cruz, who represents the more politically liberal wing of the Nicaraguan exile community,

clashed repeatedly with the more politically conservative Mr. Calero and his followers.

Last month U.S. officials persuaded Mr. Calero to resign from the political directorate in an effort to convince Mr. Cruz that he should stay on and press for the reforms he said he wanted. But Mr. Calero maintained his powerful position as head of the main rebel army, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force.

Honduran Air Force Downes Cargo Plane

TEGUIGALPA, Honduras — The air force shot down an unidentified cargo plane "similar to a C-47" after it violated Honduran airspace on a flight that apparently came from Nicaraguan airspace, the military said Tuesday.

Nicaragua denied that the plane, which was shot down late Monday near the Honduran border with El Salvador, belonged to its air force. In Washington, Pentagon sources said the plane did not appear to be part of the operation supplying Nicaraguan rebels.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Pakistan Calls the Bluff

For years the United States has been trying to get Pakistan off its effort to develop a nuclear explosive, using persuasion, offers of patronage, conventional weaponry and nuclear power, and the leverage of aid. As Indians and Soviets have voiced increasing and increasingly menacing concern over Pakistan's progress, U.S. officials have told them to back off and leave it to Washington. But Islamabad has pressed on. Last fall, U.S. authorities leaked word of Pakistan's latest progress, Pakistan ignored the warning. Last month the American ambassador publicly warned of an aid cutoff as required by U.S. nonproliferation law. Pakistan responded by boasting of its bomb program's success.

Few American undertakings abroad have fared as poorly as the effort of successive administrations to deflect the Pakistanis from this pursuit. Warnings have not worked. Nor have strategic dialogue, suppliers' cooperation or superpower collaboration. Carrots have not worked; sticks have not worked. Why? Because Washington has always wanted to enjoy cooperation with Pakistan in other policy areas.

In the early 1970s there was the China opening; at the end of the '70s there was replacement of intelligence facilities lost in Iran; in the '80s there has been the support of the Afghan resistance. The United States has never made nonproliferation its first priority. The Pakistanis have always made prolifera-

tion their first priority. They have thought they could have American patronage and the bomb, too—and so far they have been right.

A desperate U.S. government beseeches Pakistan to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty unilaterally, without a signature by archival India. India has a nuclear capability—it has developed an explosive—but not a nuclear arsenal. A Pakistani signature would give President Reagan and Congress the kind of good-faith demonstration that U.S. nonproliferation law requires, and would help keep U.S. aid flowing to Pakistan. But Pakistan knows that an aid cutoff would adversely affect not only its own security but also the Afghan resistance, an American favorite. It is calling the American nonproliferation bluff.

An extremely difficult decision faces President Reagan. But the United States cannot yield without a devastating loss of credibility on this issue and elsewhere. Senator John Glenn's suggestion of an aid suspension pending a policy review is useful—so long as the administration is prepared to hang tough. Nonproliferation is not some frivolous, idealistic cause that rightly yields in the pinch to other, more basic concerns. It bears directly on the first imperative of American foreign policy: to reduce the risks of nuclear war. It overwhelms any other American interests in Pakistan.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

South Korean Suspense

For the second time in a year, Secretary of State George Shultz has seen fit to visit South Korea to urge an early and orderly transition from military to elective rule. He is pushing a heavy stone uphill. South Korea's social and economic systems are ready for democracy, but the country has a 40-year-old habit of tough-to-brutal rule by generals, and a student movement increasingly given to the profession of radical Marxism and the hurling of firebombs. There is a fuse burning on the Korean peninsula. An explosion that might be set off by either the generals or the students could produce upheaval.

The American advance is urgent and sound: Move carefully and surely toward democracy. On this trip, Mr. Shultz secured from President Chun Doo Hwan a fresh commitment to step down at the end of his term next February (he would be the first South Korean leader to leave peacefully) and to provide for his succession by elections. It is the second half of that commitment that raises the problems.

President Chun operates under heavy suspicion of wanting to install a mechanism for indirect elections so as to maintain the military's dominant political role. Opposition politicians prefer a mechanism for direct elections that they think would help them. Each side tugs at the United States to

enter the argument, the generals threatening crisis and the perils of the left if Washington hangs back and the opposition threatening crisis and the perils of the right.

The U.S. government can go only so far in pressing a specific form of elections. It must maintain a degree of detachment respectful of Korean sovereignty and nationalism, but without losing the involvement necessary to press the American interest in the country's democratic passage. This is made more difficult by the tendency of moderate opposition politicians to go with the flow of a tactic increasingly being used by the radical students: portraying U.S. support of South Korea as U.S. support of the Chun government. By this distorted reading, America has been a patron not of the relative success the country has enjoyed since the Korean War, and of its remarkable if rough economic progress, but rather of the ferocious, even revolting repression that the government still all too often employs, not to speak of its other failings.

If the United States must be discreet about electoral procedures, it cannot be discreet about repression. When soldiers and police torture and kill prisoners or use excessive force against admittedly trying students, these measures must be promptly and unequivocally condemned.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Let Soviet Jews Decide

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir wants the United States to stop giving special refugee status to Jews emigrating from the Soviet Union. At first glance, his reasons seem sensible. It would be politically easier for Soviet authorities to open the gates if Soviet Jews were headed for their presumed homeland. But past Soviet behavior belies this need for lip service. If the Kremlin wants to let Jews out, it knows how to open the doors without any fuss over their eventual destination.

The real effect of changing U.S. policy would be to make it harder for departing Soviet Jews to go anywhere but Israel. Mr. Shamir contends that that is fine because Israel needs immigrants. But Jewish organizations in the United States rightly object to Mr. Shamir's effort to persuade Americans to change their traditions to suit Israel's interests. Soviet Jews ought to decide where they want to go for themselves.

For the moment, the debate is academic. From a peak of 51,320 in 1979, the exodus of Soviet Jews has plunged to a meager 914 in 1986. Persistent rumors of liberalization have proved as barren as recent "reforms" in emigration policies. In practice, these make it harder for Soviet Jews to leave. Yet Moscow has opened the doors before to win good will and may do so again.

Soviet law and Israeli policy treat being Jewish as an individual's primary attribute. Under Soviet law, Jewishness is deemed a nationality and is so listed on identity pa-

pers. People of no other religion are thus stigmatized. In a similar vein, Israeli law and policy hold Israel to be a Jewish state, and only true homeland. Yet the majority of departing Soviet Jews have chosen to go to the United States.

For Israel, this has meant embarrassment and the loss of much needed infusions of population. Hence Mr. Shamir recently asked Secretary of State George Shultz to deny refugee status to Soviet Jews. That would mean that they could come to the United States only as immigrants from Israel, subject to Israel's quota.

It is a bad idea. As a practical matter, relatives of 200,000 Soviet Jews already in America would face a new obstacle to family reunification—the long waiting line in Israel. There is something distasteful about suggesting that America bend its laws and traditions to spare Israel the discomfort of seeing Soviet Jews settle elsewhere. From Israel's own vantage, it is a dubious idea to appear to validate the Soviet belief that Jews are not adherents of a religion but members of an indigestible minority with dual loyalties, the classic equation of classic anti-Semitism.

Mr. Shamir's timing is, to put it gently, clumsy, coming smack on the heels of Israeli involvement in the Iran-contra affair and the Pollard spy trial. As Israel summons up the courage to acknowledge mistakes on these matters, it would be wise to do so on the emigration of Soviet Jews as well.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Two Bombs in South Asia?

When Pakistan's chief nuclear scientist appeared to confirm that his country had developed a nuclear bomb, he triggered a series of predictable reactions. In India, the disclosure was greeted as proof that its neighbor and regional competitor now had a nuclear capability. In the Soviet Union, which has cherished a "special relationship" with India for many years, the apparent confirmation of Pakistan's nuclear capability was also seen as a mark of hostile intent.

Whatever suspicions may be raised high-light once again the fears of existing nuclear powers about what would happen if a nuclear capability were to be acquired by "irrespon-

sible" governments. Such fears may, in fact, be sometimes exaggerated. It can be argued that the possession by both superpowers of a nuclear capability has had a stabilizing effect on East-West relations. It is to be hoped that if both India and Pakistan have the bomb, a similar sense of responsibility might prevail.

In this case, they would do well to acknowledge their nuclear capability openly and sign the nonproliferation treaty. That would help to foster greater trust. It would also mean that allegations about who did or did not possess the bomb could no longer be used for political purposes, either by the countries themselves or by third parties wanting to stir up trouble.

—The Times (London).

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OPINION



'First he woke up in the middle of the service to find that the sermon was about AIDS. Then you started passing out condoms, and Mr. Ogilthorpe became disoriented.'

Two Years On, Gorbachev Faces Growing Resistance

By Marshall J. Goldman

WELLESLEY, Massachusetts —

Mikhail Gorbachev completes his second year in power Wednesday.

He has attracted so much attention that it seems more like a decade. There are some strong indications that he is encountering widespread opposition. Some American specialists like Jerry Hough doubt this, arguing that he is relatively secure. How real is his opposition?

Since October 1985, shortly before Leonid Brezhnev's death, 70 percent of the members of the Politburo and 40 percent of the members of the Central Committee have been replaced. Not all of these replacements necessarily support Mr. Gorbachev, but they should provide him with a comfortable political base.

The Gorbachev reforms have been welcomed by most of the Soviet intelligentsia. They seem elated by the release of Andrei Sakharov from exile, the freeing of many dissidents from prison and the easing of censorship.

But by no means does Mr. Gorbachev have a free hand. The Soviet press carries daily criticism of life in the Ukraine, indicating that Mr. Gorbachev wants to remove Vladimir Shcherbinsky, the party chief there. But thus far he has had no success.

Mr. Gorbachev himself has complained that he had to postpone the January meeting of the Central Committee three times because of opposition to his proposals. When the Central Committee Plenum was finally held, his bold calls for secret balloting and multistage elections for party and government positions were ultimately muffled in a final report.

Mr. Gorbachev's problem is that the very things that win him support from the intelligentsia engender opposition from other parts of society. And an expanding circle of vested interests is affected by the unprecedented scope of these measures. Nor is there any indication that Mr. Gorbachev plans to slow down to consolidate his position. It is as if he has decided to offend almost everyone at once and hope the shock immobilizes them.

The evidence points to these major sources of opposition to reforms: • The bureaucrats. Officials in party and state organizations are distressed. To them, the call for election is equivalent to abolishing tenure in U.S. universities — a threat to those who had taken the future for granted.

• The military. Soviet defense officials resent what they see as their downgrading. Although Viktor Chebrikov, the head of the KGB, is a full member of the Politburo (as was Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov), the current defense minister, Sergei Sokolov, is only a nonvoting member. Reportedly there has been grumbling about a secret Gorbachev speech in Minsk in May 1985, in which he criticized military cost overruns and threatened to cut defense spending.

The generals also have complained about Mr. Gorbachev's moratorium on atomic weapons testing, and about his new arms proposals.

• The workers. For them, reforms have meant only more work and inconvenience, while food and housing supplies remain as poor as ever. Workers also complain that Mr. Gorbachev has begun to institute shift work, disrupting family life. And he has tightened quality requirements, so that if output does not pass inspection, workers are not paid. These procedures are said to have provoked riots at the big truck plant on the Kama River, a tributary of the Volga.

• The ideologues. Soviet conserva-

tives are stunned by what they consider a rejection of fundamental tenets of communism. For instance, after a 50-year absence, capitalist businessmen are being welcomed into the Soviet Union as partners in joint ventures. And beginning May 1, a new decree will legitimate the operation of private businesses.

Criticism in the press. A reporter for *Trud*, the trade union paper, asked whether it is necessary to involve capitalists in developing the Soviet economy. He asked: "Will this not make us dependent on capitalist states?"

The conservatives are said to have insisted on a crackdown against illegal private activity before they would agree to any legitimization of private trade. The KGB's roughing up of protesters in Moscow is also a conservative reaction. A Soviet newspaper's decision not to publish an interview with Andrei Sakharov is another.

For most conservatives there are already too many signs of liberalization. They worry that this lax atmosphere may spawn dangerous social upheavals, as provoked by the recent riot in Kazakhstan and another in Moscow by 500 high school students.

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Gorbachev's Real Test Is Afghanistan

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Mikhail Gorbachev understands that the Soviet Union pays a price in the world for its abuses of human rights. The end of Andrei Sakharov's exile and the release of some important political prisoners were, at a minimum, gestures to the opinions of mankind.

Incomplete as we may think them, we have to understand that they were bold steps for a Soviet leader.

A more profound test of Mr. Gorbachev's understanding, however, is at hand: the issue of Afghanistan. Soviet policy there has caused human suffering on a scale so large it is hard to grasp. Unless and until the policy changes, Afghanistan will cast a shadow on all Western negotiations with Moscow.

Seven years after the Soviet invasion, 115,000 Soviet troops are in Afghanistan. We have not paid enough attention to its suffering. But if Moscow thinks Afghanistan will be forgotten, or somehow kept separate from East-West relations generally, it is wrong.

Consider this: There are about five million refugees from Afghanistan now. That is half the refugees in the world, nearly a third of Afghanistan's pre-invasion population. Of those remaining in the country, perhaps two million have fled their homes because of Soviet bombing and other dangers.

The best studies of Afghan suffering were published jointly in December and a year earlier by two private human rights organizations in New York, Helsinki Watch and Asia Watch. One practice they described is the use of "toy bombs" — explosive devices disguised as toy trucks, dolls and other objects. When children pick them up, they explode, blowing off hands, maiming, blinding.

"The practice of using toys to kill is such an outrageous concept that many have refused to accept it as true," the 1986 report of the Helsinki Watch committee said. "Yet Helsinki Watch has received scores of testimonies about such weapons, from credible witnesses who often have no notion of the significance of what they were reporting."

Children are also the targets of an extraordinary Soviet political tactic. That is the sending of Afghan children to the Soviet Union in large numbers for indoctrination.

No one in the West knows exactly how many children have been taken to the Soviet Union, but sources among the mujahidin, or resistance movement, put the figure as high as 60,000. Two men in the resistance movement who are now visiting the United States, Mohammed Rifaat and Wajid Akbari, saw a deep and depressing message in the program to indoctrinate young Afghans.

"The Soviets came on a short-term pretext," Mr. Akbari said, "to safeguard their borders. But it has turned out to be a long-term process, the Sovietization of Afghanistan and of Afghan children."

By now it seems clear that the Soviet Union cannot impose itself on Afghanistan without continuing heavy cost. The mujahidin fight on. The Soviet-imposed government in Kabul has not attracted any respected Afghans to join it. Is there any way out of a situation that is destroying Afghanistan and bleeding the U.S.S.R.?

United Nations-sponsored negotiations, just resumed in Geneva, are looking for that way out. The crucial issue is whether Soviet leaders, who have talked of withdrawing their forces from Afghanistan over a period of years, will agree to withdraw in a time period short enough to make the Afghans — and the West — believe that they really intend to let Afghanistan decide its own fate.

Soviet leaders no doubt fear that if they pull out unconditionally, a government hostile to Moscow will take over — and that the United States will keep sending weapons to the Afghan rebels. Those are risks. But they are risks that must be taken. If Mr. Gorbachev wants to get out of Afghan quagmire, and it is as good time as any to take them.

The Reagan administration, ready to do business with Mr. Gorbachev on other matters, is more likely now to respond with restraint to a genuine move from him in Afghanistan. As for the resistance, Mr. Rifaat said, "We have no real disputes with the Russians, in land or economics. We can assure them that a government nonaligned with the U.S. would have a nonaligned stance. I see no real problem except the pride of a big power."

That is a terrible problem for the United States demonstrated in Vietnam. Mr. Gorbachev will not find it easy in his political system to pull out of the Afghan disaster. But the initiative has to come from him.

The writer is professor of politics at Princeton University and a frequent commentator on Soviet affairs.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: President Yuan

PEKING — The great event today [March 10] was the installation of Yuan Shih-kai as Provisional President of the Republic of China. The ceremony took place in the new Wu-Pu (Foreign Office) building.

Yuan Shih-kai entered the hall, the assembly bowing to him. He read from a document the oath of fidelity. Thereupon the chief ranking representative advanced, received the document and made a reply. The President responded, reading again, and the ceremony was completed. Two Grand Lamas advanced and presented two golden Buddhas, covered with the ceremonial cloth called "hata," which bears the character of a tribute to the "supreme earthly chief."

Yuan Shih-kai, taking up the "hata" and scarves, placed them around the necks of the Lamas, which was equivalent to saying he is the sovereign.

1937: Armed, Now Talk

NEW YORK — [Dorothy Thompson writes:] The armistice race was started by Germany, Italy and Japan. Japan has seized China, and threatens England, Dutch and French possessions in the Pacific. Italy has seized Ethiopia and forced British Somaliland by her policy in the Mediterranean.

Hitler has put all of Germany upon a war basis, with the avowed intention of expansion. England and France have offered to negotiate economic readjustments with Germany and Italy in return for a halt in armistice. Rearmament of the democratic countries follows. If within next few months nations prepare to seek their aims by negotiation, catastrophe may be averted. That is the only hope. And that hope is forlorn as long as the United States clings to a totally unreal theory of isolationism.

هكمان الحبل

OPINION

The Open Question About Reagan

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — An elderly actor has said, "I'm now at an age when I've got to prove that I'm just as good as I ever was." Rex Harrison's jest is Ronald Reagan's task. He has begun with his brisk speech last Wednesday, which was stocked with the required moral, tactical and strategic categories.

There was the language of moral responsibility. There was tactical shrewdness. (In Washington, the best way to change the subject is to change the furniture, meaning the personnel.) And there was the strategic recognition that the open question — opened by his recent behavior — concerns the sufficiency of his energies, his intellectual and emotional application more than his physical stamina.

Alexander Hamilton, the founding father most relevant to the realities of the modern American state, stressed the sovereign importance of "energy in the executive." Mr. Reagan's understanding of that may still be insufficient. The disquieting passage in his speech was his assertion that ransoming hostages resulted because he asked too many questions about hostages.

He certainly asked the wrong questions. He did not question the assumptions of the entire Iran initiative or the wisdom of its advocates. Worse, his diagnosis of his failure — too many of the wrong questions — suggests an essentially passive presidential function, the questioning of others' initiatives. Until he decides to be more of an initiator, rather than a mere inquirer, he will not be "just as good as I ever was."

Mr. Reagan never was the irresistible force he once appeared to be because the Democratic Party was such a movable object. His electoral record and early legislative victories led to hyperbole. And now Washington, reversing form, is saying that his shortcomings validate, retroactively, all the concessions of the intelligentsia.

The apotheosis of Howard Baker is but the freshest evidence that too much winter has unhinged judgment in Washington. How else explain the apparent conviction that the White House chief of staff, occupying a position that a generation ago had not yet congealed from accumulated functions, is now the crucial variable in the equation of government?

Mr. Baker is one of Washington's grown-ups and will accept adulation in the spirit that Jack Benny accepted an award: "I don't deserve this, but then, I have arthritis and I don't deserve that either." Such giddiness as Baker-mania is as American as (a) sage has said French toast and English muffins. But it obscures a fact: The government is energized, if at all, from the Oval Office, not from down the hall.

I could be accused of worshipping at Mr. Baker's shrine. He was my presidential choice in 1980. But it is preposterous to think that his White House presence is much more than the negative guarantee that outright lunacy will not again flourish within the White House fence.

Avoidance of lunacy is an insufficient agenda. Mr. Baker's genius blossomed when, as Senate majority leader, he was handed Mr. Reagan's agenda. Mr. Reagan's

task today is to hand him another agenda. The president should not just settle for the theatricality of summitry and the superstition of arms control, two vices by which presidents, unlike the nation, prosper.

His recruitment of Mr. Baker shows that conservatism is coming of age by acknowledging that government is a dignified, demanding profession. Mr. Reagan, who used to ridicule the "Washington buddy system," now knows that people like Mr. Baker, who is everybody's buddy, come in handy.

When Republicans are in their bluff, towel-snapping, locker-room mood, they sound too much the way the White House's fallen cowboys, Oliver North and such, sounded in conversations reported by the Tower commission. The cowboys' self-congratulatory exchanges reek of contempt for people who practice the patience demanded by democracy and who accept the procedural accommodations required by anything as orderly as government.

Now, assuming that the Oliver Norths have been removed from the precincts of power, is it too much to hope that their journalistic equivalents can be sedated?

A wit has said that everything in newspapers is true except reports of events about which one has personal knowledge. I know

there are journalists who recently would have lost their reputations for seriousness, had they such, by writing the rubbish that has been said about Nancy Reagan.

It has been feverishly reported that she issued a statement she did not issue, attended a meeting she did not attend, caused hirings and departures of people whose hirings and departures she had nothing to do with, and espouses views she does not hold. No wonder that when Howard Baker asked her opinion of the appointment of William Webster as CIA director she recoiled, saying she did not want to have opinions about everything.

The suggestion that Mrs. Reagan is a Catherine de Medici is issuing from the same press corps that six years ago believed, with equal ardor, that she was Valley Girl emerita, interested only in clothes and tableware. Some Washingtonians who preen themselves on perfect attunement to feminist sensibilities seem scandalized by Mrs. Reagan's audacity in having opinions and her impertinence in not sealing them in a Mason jar.

The prize for solemn nonsense goes to those who have concluded that an opinionated first lady is an affront to the constitution. Imagine, a first lady who has opinions. Who does she think she is? A citizen? An editorialist? Eleanor Roosevelt?

Washington Post Writers Group.

It Isn't 'Light to the Gentiles' Or Even Bright for Most Jews

By Jacob Neusner

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — Where, really, is it better to be a Jew? Apart from some fine fiction, Israeli art and creative life have made only a slight impact on American Jews. They do not look to Tel Aviv for stimulation or for imagination. And throughout the Jewish world, people do look to America.

Then what about Jewish scholarship? There, at least, from the Hebrew-speaking

MEANWHILE

This is the second of two articles.

country, should come light and insight. In fact, Jerusalem is no "light to the gentiles," or even to the Jews.

The poorly kept secret is that except in a few areas of natural strength, such as the archaeology of Israel or Hebrew language studies, Israeli scholarship is pretty dull. After Martin Buber, not a single major Israeli thinker has made a mark outside the intellectual village of Jerusalem. After Gershom Scholem, not a single Israeli scholar in the study of Judaism has won any audience outside of Israel.

No historians, no philosophers in Judaic studies have a hearing overseas. Israeli scholarship boasts no social scientists working on Jewish materials in a way that interests anyone but Jews. Israeli scholarship in Judaic studies is provincial, erudite, unimaginative and unproductive.

And everywhere in the Jewish world, Jewish scholarship produced in the United States is read. Books of Jewish history, religion, literature and philosophy written by Jewish Americans appear in all European languages. American Jewish theologians led in the Jewish-Christian ecumenical movement. Israelis take a second place. Then what about living in the state of Israel to recharge our Jewish batteries? It has wonderful hotels, great scenery, first rate tours, and Jewish everything.

Beyond that, world Jewry has voted with its feet. When the Algerian Jews were driven out of Algeria, the French offered them the same settlement aid to go to Haifa or Lyon. Most chose France. When Soviet Jews leave for the West, some choose Israel. Most do not. More Israelis live in the United States than in Jerusalem.

What about the political change that Israel has brought about for world Jewry? No doubt, the sight of a Jewish state defying Jewish lives moves us all. If only it had come a decade sooner!

Israelis tell us that they have made the Jewish people independent for the first time in 2,000 or more years; not only is there a Jewish state now, but the Jewish people, as a political entity, are able to dictate their own fate and future.

Would that it were so! In fact the state of Israel is a client state, not Sparta or Athens. either. Having priced itself out of independence in economic terms, and because of recurring wars, the state of Israel depends

upon a generous America. That is natural in a world divided between superpowers. But it does not add up to independence.

I, for one, am glad that the state of Israel has allied itself so closely with the United States. I think it is good for America to have a really strong, reliable and stable ally in the Middle East. But it is hard to see how Israeli dependence on U.S. military and economic support squares with the claim that Jews, if they live in the state of Israel, are all that independent.

Then what about religion? At least in this respect the Jewish state should have kept its promise.

In some ways it has. I cannot imagine anything more beautiful than the Sabbath in Jerusalem or the pilgrim festivals in Galilee. Nor is there more pleasure in this life than attending a worship service in an Israeli synagogue where the people believe with all their hearts the truth of every word of worship — which they understand and fully grasp. And if you want to see a national society that treats the aged with dignity and children with unexpressed love, go to the state of Israel. They have human lessons to teach us all.

One thing the Israelis have not yet solved is how to provide religious freedom for Jews. For instance, as a Conservative rabbi I have no standing in the state of Israel — unless I accept the status of a heretic. The state supports and recognizes only Orthodox, and Orthodoxy of a peculiarly primitive character at that. Orthodox rabbis just now have told women to stay away from burials of the dead because they are "impure." So much for state Orthodoxy in the state of Israel. Reform, Conservative and Reconstructionist as well as Orthodox Jews enjoy religious equality in America, but not in the state of Israel. In sheer numbers, these non-Orthodox Judaism dominate world Jewry, but the state of Israel treats them as heretics.

Not a single Israeli rabbi or other religious figure can claim to exercise moral authority outside the state of Israel. In fact, beyond the limited circles of Orthodoxy within the state of Israel, not one religious figure has an audience of any kind. The Israeli rabbinate lacks all moral standing in the Diaspora. For Reform and Conservative Jews who make up the vast majority of Jews in the United States and Canada.

So much for being a Jew in the state of Israel. Here in the Diaspora we can be what we want, when we want — from nothing to everything, all the time or once in a while. Freedom is nice, too. And the United States really has become a free country for us Jews. For American Jews — Jewish Americans — the American dream has come true. I wonder how many Israelis think the Zionist one has come true, too.

The writer, a rabbi, teaches Judaic studies at Brown University. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How History Will Treat Reagan (and Two of His Predecessors)

I read with dismay and befuddlement Bernard Weinraub's report, "Nancy Reagan to Continue Active Role" (March 4). One reason put forth for her intrusiveness in affairs of state was her "awareness that this scandal could tarnish President Reagan's name in history."

Has it occurred to no one in or around the White House that this obsession with Mr. Reagan's "place in history" could be one of the primary reasons for his current predicament? Leaders become historical figures by their presence and involvement in the realities of their day, by their unflagging efficiency and attentiveness to quality.

ROBERT C. HUMMEL, Nice.

President and Mrs. Reagan are reported to be concerned about Mr. Reagan's place in history. Well, I can tell them — he will go down as the greatest mass hypnotist since Hitler. Even now, if one can believe the polls, half of all Americans believe that Mr. Reagan is a strong leader and doing a good job, when the rest of the world knows that he has single-handedly brought the United States into ridicule, and to moral and financial bankruptcy.

"Cometh the hour, cometh the man," they say. Where on America's vast horizon is he to be found? America and the world need a new Harry Truman.

R.H. LLOYD, Hong Kong.

Mario Cuomo may have dropped out, but Americans still have a superbly qualified candidate for the 1988 presidential election. I have in mind an honest man with superior experience, a man who lost no U.S. fighting men in vain acts of aggression, whose foreign and domestic policies were coherent, who almost single-handedly brought peace between principal antagonists in the Middle East, who fought the odds for the sake of a balanced budget, human rights and simple justice. Think about what has happened since — then bring back Jimmy Carter.

MORTON PUNER, Saint-Tropez, France.

Who Got the Money?

Regarding the New York Times editorial "Privatized Diplomacy" (Feb. 9):

The Times expresses concern about "a deep and dangerous dimension to the Iran-contra crisis: privatized diplomacy," and rightly points out that a president needs neither the State Department nor Congress to carry out such a policy. How far have the tentacles of corruption reached? We may never know, but I wonder why the editorialist failed to state unequivocally that as long as it is "unclear who got the money," any reform steps have little chance to succeed.

FLORENCE HEIST, Ojebyn, Sweden.

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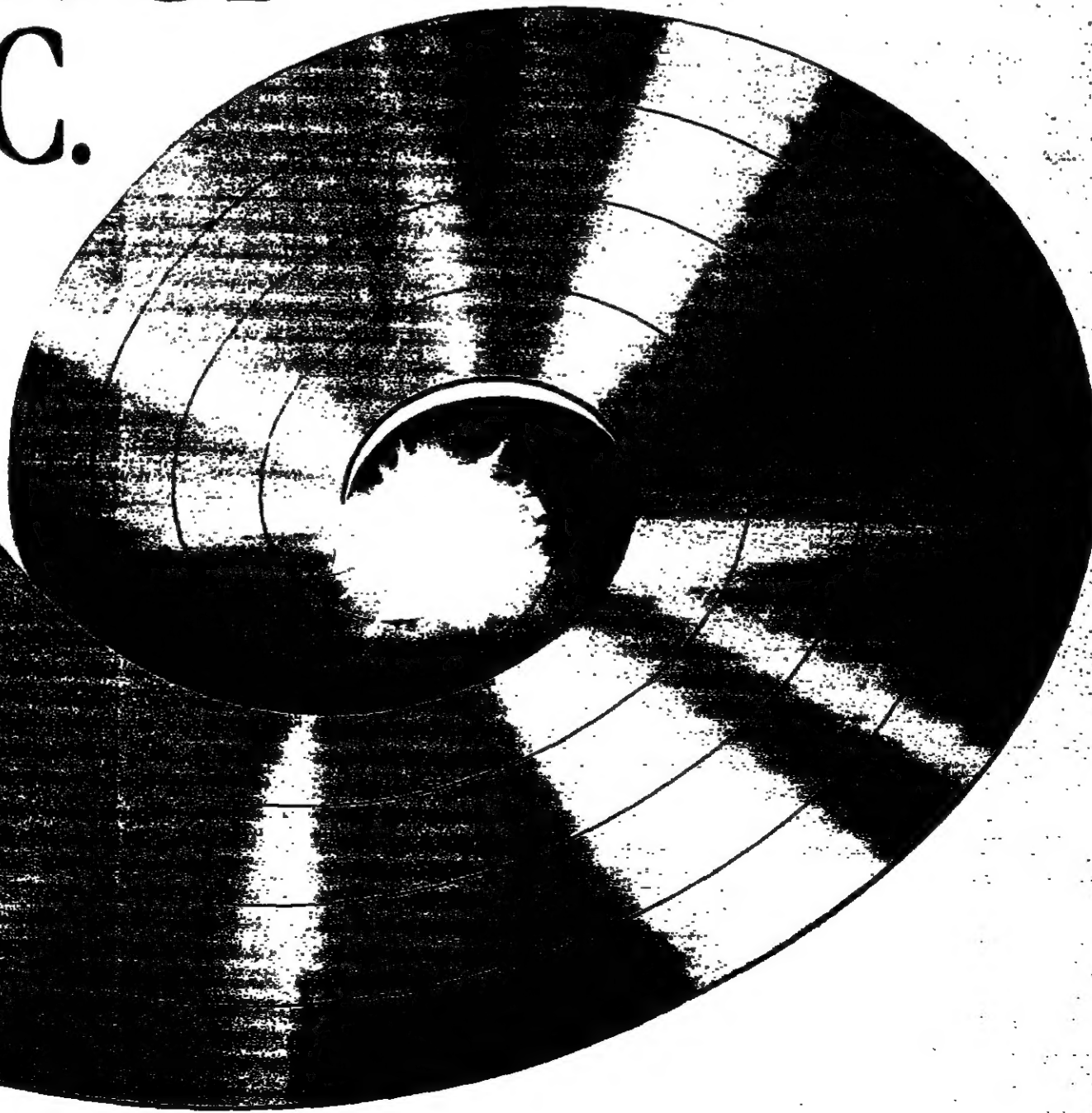
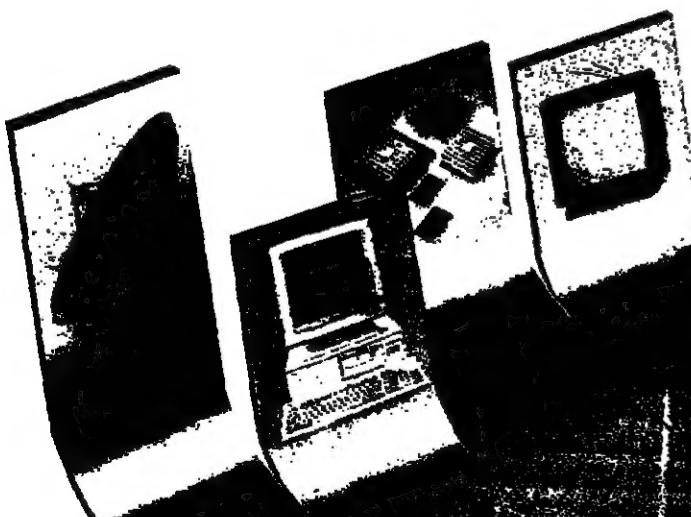
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مكتبات الاصل

Check, Checkmate in the Pacific

Soviet Fleet Grows, but U.S. Still Holds Balance of Power

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Despite a sustained buildup since 1983 that led the United States to warn of impending Soviet superiority, Soviet naval power in the Pacific still lags behind that of the United States, according to American and allied officials.

The officials said, however, that Moscow would continue to vigorously try to close the gap and that this would impose heavier military obligations on U.S. allies in the region, especially Japan.

The United States has formal defense agreements with five Pacific countries: Japan, South Korea, Thailand, the Philippines and Australia. It has routine access to bases and communications facilities in Japan, Korea, the Philippines and Australia.

U.S. and Australian officials differed sharply in their view of the significance of Soviet access to air and naval base at Cam Ranh Bay and other military facilities in Vietnam. This has been one of the most highly publicized extensions of the Soviet military presence in the Asia-Pacific region in the past few years.

Admiral Ronald J. Hays, commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, said recently that the Soviet Union had developed a potent, nuclear-capable strike force and "a full-support operating base" at Cam Ranh Bay since they started using it in 1979.

This was "the second most dramatic change in the strategic equation" in the Asia-Pacific area, he asserted, since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan eight years ago.

At Cam Ranh Bay, according to

Admiral Hays, the Soviet Union usually has 20 to 25 surface warships, three to five submarines, a squadron of MiG-23 fighter planes, a squadron of Badger bombers, some long-range maritime reconnaissance and anti-submarine warfare planes, a naval infantry unit and surface-to-air missiles.

But Bill Hayden, Australia's foreign minister, said last week that he had been told by Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, that the Soviet naval presence in Cam Ranh Bay was at a low level.

Mr. Hayden said the statement by Mr. Shevardnadze, who is in Indochina this week for talks with Laotian, Cambodian and Vietnamese leaders, was "incontestable."

And Kim C. Beazley, Australia's defense minister, told Parliament in Canberra on Feb. 26 that the Soviet Union did not deploy "front-line" ships or submarines in Vietnam.

Soviet planes at Cam Ranh Bay, he said, were "lined up like 10 green bottles hanging on the wall" and the base would not survive for more than a day in a war between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"The true significance" of the Soviet presence at Cam Ranh Bay, he said, was the political influence it gave Moscow in the region, rather than military capacity.

Alvin H. Bernstein, chairman of the Department of Strategy at the U.S. Naval War College, said expansion and modernization of the Soviet fleet had made Moscow's geopolitical position in Asia, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean "sub-

stantially stronger" than two decades ago.

Mr. Bernstein, who is in Singapore this week on a lecture tour, noted that since 1965 the Soviet Pacific fleet had nearly doubled in size to more than 800 ships and was now the largest of the four fleets in the Soviet Navy.

The size of the Soviet fleet, he said, did not match the superior quality of U.S. naval forces in the Pacific, and was unlikely to do so soon.

One reason Moscow valued access to Cam Ranh Bay, Mr. Bernstein said, was that the Soviet Pacific fleet, from its three main bases in Siberia, could only reach the open sea through relatively narrow straits that either froze in winter or lay between Japan and South Korea and were patrolled by hostile forces.

The Australian defense minister said that over the last six years the United States had "considerably increased its maritime power and I believe effectively checkmated any position that the Soviet Union had developed in the Pacific."

The figure of 800 for the Soviet Pacific fleet, Mr. Beazley said, included tugs, river craft and coastal auxiliaries. The U.S. Pacific fleet, he said, had 102 major surface warships, 20 more than the Soviet Union.

Admiral Hays said U.S. forces benefited from a network of alliances, were better trained than their Soviet counterparts and had "a technological edge," although this gap was closing.

The Soviet fleet was strong in submarine operations, he said, and long-range bombers carrying long-



UNION PROTEST IN SYDNEY — Thousands of Australian union members in Sydney protesting on Tuesday a raise of \$10 a week announced for seven million workers as inadequate. Employer and business groups, which had asked the government to put a freeze on wages to help combat inflation, also derided the new wage increase.

range missiles presented "a new dimension in the Pacific, one for which we are inadequately prepared at this time."

Robert O'Neill, director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, said that the United States continued to be in a stronger position than the Soviet Union in the Pacific and that it had to maintain control to protect its

allies and keep open lines of trade and communication. The striking power, range and quietness of Soviet submarines would continue to be upgraded, he said.

The Soviet Union, Mr. O'Neill said, was likely to introduce better naval aircraft and improved detection systems, particularly against submarines. The strike capability of Soviet surface forces would also

be improved, he said, and they would get better protection from aircraft based both at sea and on land.

"In short," he said, "the Soviet force structure in the Pacific will not look dramatically different in 10 years time but it will offer a steadily increasing challenge to the U.S. and its allies through greater capabilities."

In U.S., Skin Cancer Risk Rises at 'Epidemic' Rate

Scientists Link Increase to Depletion Of Earth's Protective Ozone Layer

By Cass Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Skin cancer is increasing in the United States at "a near epidemic rate," outstripping predictions made as recently as five years ago, a research physician testified Monday before a House of Representatives panel examining threats to Earth's protective ozone layer.

About one in seven Americans will develop skin cancer in his or her lifetime, Dr. Darrel Rigel of the New York University Medical Center told a House subcommittee on health and environment.

Malignant melanoma, the deadliest form of skin cancer, "has increased 83 percent in the last seven years alone," he said. "Melanoma is increasing faster than any other cancer except lung cancer in women."

Most skin cancers can be detected easily and, if found early, are rarely fatal.

Five years ago, researchers estimated that the risk of developing malignant melanoma was about one in 250, and that the risk would reach one in 150 by the year 2000. According to Dr. Rigel, the risk has already exceeded that level and is now expected to be one in 90 by the end of the century.

"To our chagrin," Dr. Rigel said, "we found our estimates were too conservative. Five years ago, it was unusual to see people under 40 with skin cancer. Now we often find it in people in their 20s."

Dr. Rigel joined other scientists in urging action to halt destruction of the stratospheric ozone layer, which screens out more than 90 percent of the harmful ultraviolet rays believed to cause most skin cancers.

Such calls have become increasingly urgent because of the recent discovery of a huge "hole" that appears for several months each year in the ozone layer over Antarctica. The finding alarmed scientists and public policy makers, who had predicted a much more gradual loss of ozone.

Susan Solomon, leader of a scientific team that measured ozone losses in Antarctica last autumn, said that researchers had not pinpointed the cause, but that "the best evidence" pointed to a class of industrial chemicals known as chlorofluorocarbons.

"I think we will eventually see large-scale depletion of the ozone layer at other latitudes," she said. "It's a question of when and how much."

Physicians have attributed the rising incidence of skin cancer to overexposure to the sun, partly because of the increased popularity of outdoor exercise in a society that equates tanned skin with health and vigor.

Rising concern over the health effects of ozone depletion has added urgency to international negotiations aimed at fashioning a global agreement on chlorofluorocarbon controls.

U.S. Says Envoy's Driver Sold Cocaine From Car

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The chauffeur for the Norwegian chief delegate to the United Nations sold cocaine by the pound from the ambassador's limousine, according to U.S. authorities.

They said Rolando A. Vicerra, 35, a Filipino, was arrested Monday afternoon as he drove in midtown Manhattan to deliver a pound (454 grams) of cocaine to undercover agents.

Two Colombians in the car also were arrested, according to Robert Strang, spokesman for the Drug Enforcement Administration.

The car has diplomatic license plates, but none of the men has diplomatic immunity, the spokesman said.

Ambassador Tom Vraalsen, his staff and the Norwegian government were not involved, Mr. Strang said.

The arrest took place around the corner from the Norwegian mission to the United Nations, about half a mile (about 800 meters) from the UN headquarters.

The ambassador was not available for comment, but his secretary, Grete Ranberg, said, "He won't be happy."

The other two men arrested were Marco Lopez-Molina, 37, and Alejandro Rodriguez, 28. They and Mr. Vicerra live in the Queens borough of New York, Mr. Strang said.

The three were charged with possessing cocaine with the intent to sell it and conspiracy. Each offense is punishable by up to 15 years in prison.

Mr. Strang said Mr. Vicerra had tried to get undercover agents to enter the grounds to buy drugs, but the agents refused.

Sales Tax, Party Dissent Undermine Nakasone

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Forecasts of Yasuhiro Nakasone's demise as prime minister have been heard many times. But it is generally agreed that during four and a half years in office, his control never has been less certain than at present.

Recent weeks have brought some unusual events in a system where politics normally unfolds by plan and schedule: a long parliamentary boycott, large opposition rallies and a revolt against the governing Liberal Democratic Party by some of its members and financial supporters.

This week brought news that a Socialist had defeated a candidate from the governing party by more than 2 to 1 in an election for a seat in the House of Councillors, the upper house of the Diet, Japan's parliament.

It was the first time a Socialist had won there since 1968. It was all the more humiliating because the loser was the wife of a Liberal Democrat who had died in office. In the family-oriented world of Japanese politics, she might have been a sure winner.

No one expects the Liberal Democrats, who have governed Japan for 32 years, to fall from power. The most that could happen is that another party figure would push out Mr. Nakasone. But the vote was seen as another sign of uncertainty over the government and Mr. Nakasone.

By any ordinary measure, Mr. Nakasone should be flying high. In July, he led the Liberal Democrats to the biggest election victory in their history. That prompted the party to break with tradition and give him a one-year extension in office.

But in the fall Mr. Nakasone began the politically trying task of tax reform. His government drafted a package of cuts in personal and corporate income taxes, to be roughly offset by a new 5-percent tax on receipts of businesses, similar to Western Europe's value-added taxes.

The party debated the sales tax in unusual detail, recalling that a similar proposal in 1979 had been blamed for a major electoral defeat. The party sweetened it by exempting some businesses, and in December approved it.

Normally, major decisions are made within the Liberal Democratic Party and the decision should have ended the debate. But in the Diet, things began to unravel.

No one protested the tax con-

slow economic growth, fuel inflation and increase paperwork and overhead intolerably.

Opposition politicians attacked with rare unity. They boycotted the lower house and its budget committee. They mobilized affiliated labor unions and otherwise organized opposition to the proposal.

The Japanese desire for consensus makes the governing party reluctant to roll over the opposition with its 304-vote majority in the lower house. Moving ahead without offending the opposition too badly is one of the tests of a successful prime minister.

More troubling for Mr. Nakasone, however, has been dissent in his own ranks. One poll showed that only slightly more than half of the party's members in the Diet support it.

In Tokyo recently, two of the party's members appeared on the same stage with members of the Japan Communist Party at a rally against the tax.

Revolt also has stirred among some business groups that normally back the Liberal Democrats. The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, representing small businesses, has come out against it, as have department stores, transport companies and supermarkets.

Mr. Nakasone refuses to back down, saying the tax is crucial to financial modernization. He has rejected charges that it violates an election pledge not to enact a "large-scale indirect tax." Last week he said it was only a "medium-scale" tax.

Since winning the extension of his term, Mr. Nakasone has never said when he will step down. There is talk in the press that he hopes to get another extension in October.

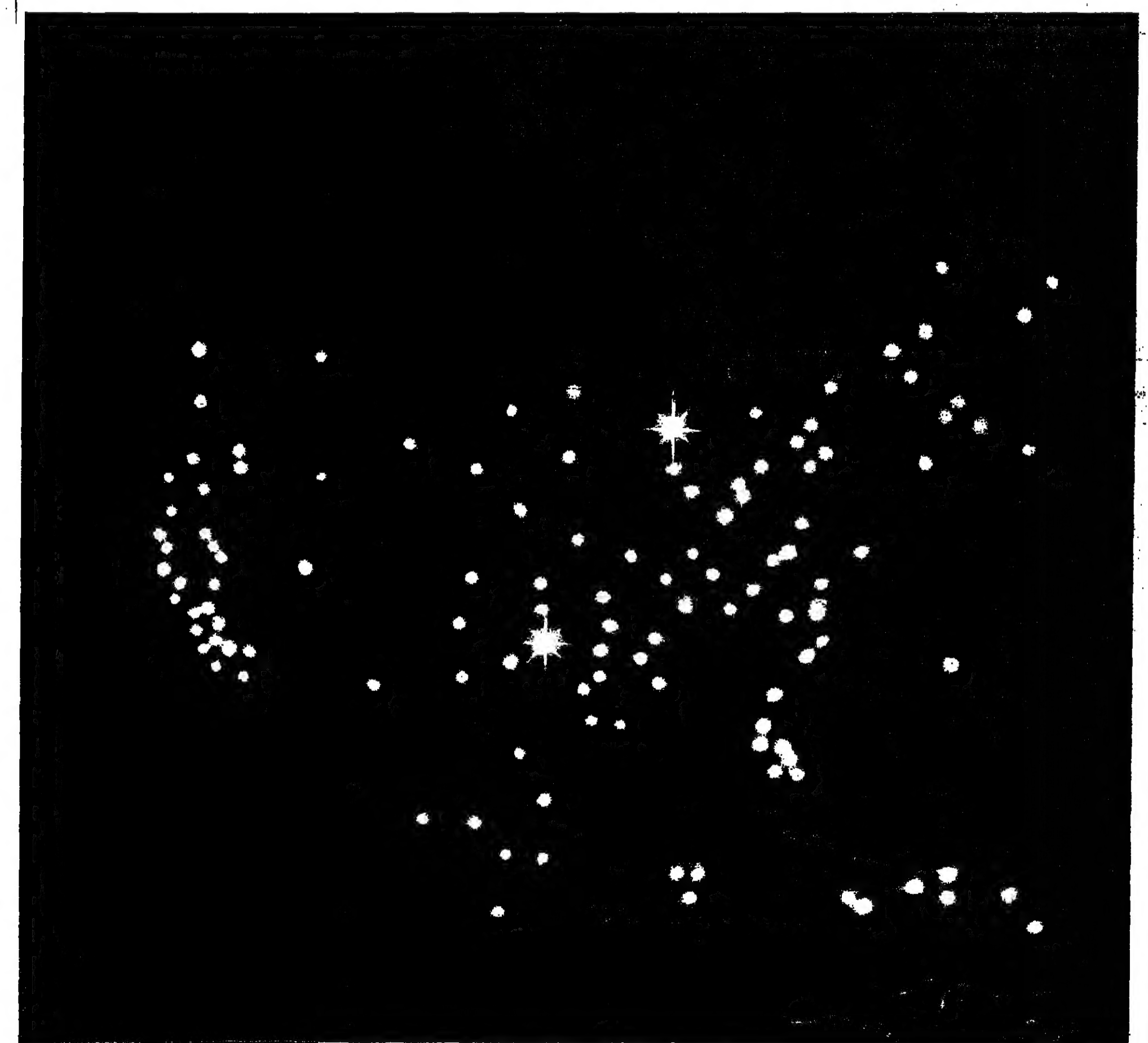
But if he was forced to withdraw the sales tax, some analysts say, the loss of prestige would force him to resign. Others see the package going through after some delay, with the proviso that its sponsor then will begin an honorable retirement.

Stoltenberg Appointed Oslo Foreign Minister

Reuters

OSLO — Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland has appointed Thorvald Stoltenberg as Norway's minister of foreign affairs, government officials said Monday.

Mr. Stoltenberg, who served as minister of defense in Mrs. Brundtland's previous Labor Party government, succeeds Kurt Frydenlid, who died last month.



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ARTS / LEISURE

The Impeccable Ferré

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Princess Caroline of Monaco, wearing a navy suit by Gianfranco Ferré to his collection, said she discovered the designer five years ago, and loves his styles "because I find I can wear his clothes over and over."

This, in a way, tells the Ferré story — a style that keeps evolving ever so slightly from season to season. A former architect, Ferré keeps designing clear-cut and sharp silhouettes, highlighted by signature details. One of his favorites is a finely stitched, stiff ribbon which he uses for belts, cravats or hair ornaments. He is also well known for exquisite white blouses with high, romantic Byronic collars, which the princess said she collects.

This season, Ferré favored a short and bony silhouette with an occasional long coat. His contribution to the coat story in Milan included two long shapes — one was full and bathrobe and made of suede, either red or hot pink. The other was a pencil slim redingote, its back pinched by a high, narrow, finely stitched belt.

There were as many pants — all slim and tapered — as skirts, although pants are not exactly on the best-seller list these days. But Ferré

designs with the American market in mind and American women do wear a lot of pants, which look passé to Europeans.

The collection was very colorful, on the verge of gaudy, with hot pink stripes down the sides of black satin smoking pants. Short black velvet boleros were sprinkled with huge, chunky gold medallions, which Ferré said were reproductions of antique English rings.

MILAN FASHION

Ferré also used a lot of leather shaped into his two favorite lines — one big and round with kimono sleeves, and the other tight and body conscious. Fabrics were the ultimate in soft luxury — mohair, cashmere and alpaca. Besides black and hot pink, often mixed together in bold stripes, Ferré liked black, and black with navy.

There were several couture touches — a reminder of the couture collection Ferré showed last July. Ruffles, for instance, were used to edge a short, fur-lined navy coat or as a glamorous explosion of big white waves on short black evening boleros. As usual, this collection was designed for big-framed women and its impeccable fabrication justified a very high price tag.

Karl Lagerfeld, who designs several collections, has to love Fendi furs. For this refined designer has found in Fendi the total luxury in which he literally blossoms. Sable coat after sable coat kept coming down the runway with a Renaissance opulence which made minks look like poor cousins. Lagerfeld is a magician and the Fendi sisters are the best technicians around. The combination is dynamite.

The newest thing at Fendi's this season are the "pleated" furs made of "poor" furs such as weasel or mole. Another new idea was shaving furs in order to make them lighter. Lightness is a major quality at Fendi's whose furs move like silk. The newest shape was a series of short, A-shaped and flared coats which kept getting shorter and shorter until one looked like a skating coat.

This new short look is younger and more dynamic as well as less formidable. The story was mostly about flat furs, notably ermine, which looked wonderful in dull and brilliant, black on black stripes. The same short and swinging silhouette dominated the ready-to-wear Fendi collection, also designed by Lagerfeld. The prettiest were the witty jeans dresses touched up with fur.

Laura Biagiotti is the queen of cashmere in Italy but she tends to forget it and tries to go all over the map.

The first half of her collection was perfectly fine, with simple sweaters and skirts or long and comfortable cashmere chemises. Some were ribbed wide, others looked like tweeds or plaids. Long cardigans were made of a new, wadded cashmere. Simple shifts also had wadded sleeves.

Biagiotti also offered many cashmere shawls and scarves, which many women now favor over coats, especially when traveling.



Ferré: "an explosion of big white waves."

The Young Vic Grows Up

By Robert Cushman

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Young Vic was founded in 1970 as a youth-oriented adjunct of the National Theatre, which was at that time housed up the road in the Old Vic. It was built on the site of an old butcher's shop, and its audience sat on bright red and extremely uncomfortable benches around a three-sided acting area — a modest sort of platform stage.

The theater commenced operations with an irreverent production of Molière's "Scapino," an immense success which finished up on Broadway. Subsequent shows included the professional premiere of Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber's "Jesus and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat," but in general the theater confined itself to roughhouse versions of the classics, especially schoolroom classics. The connection with the National was severed after four years, and the Young Vic survived as an odd piece of London's theatrical fringe, cherished but a bit tacky.

But since 1984, with the arrival of a new young director named David Thacker, the Young Vic's image has changed. He has been attracting serious attention, most notably with his recent production of Ibsen's "Ghosts." This, which transferred to the West End, featured performances by Vanessa Redgrave and Tom Wilkinson distinguished by any standards. Thacker has now followed it by reviving Edward Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" with a cast almost equally huzzah: Billie Whitelaw as Martha and, as her husband George, the Royal Shakespeare Company veteran Patrick Stewart.

The bleachers are as hard as ever but they now overlook a theater-in-the-round: a formation that

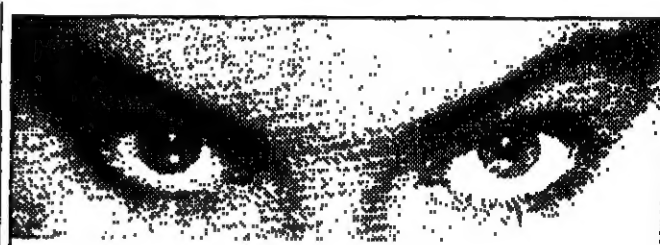
proves very apt for Albee's play. Watching George and Martha in their poisoned marriage evokes boxing rings and bullfights as this is certainly the grimmest version of their home life I have seen.

It surprised me since, whatever people say, I have never thought their marriage all that bad, certainly not by comparison with what usually finds in plays. George and Martha do have a lot of laughs,

for something: the decline of the West, of civilized values, or at the very least of the United States. Albee didn't name them after General and Mrs. Washington for nothing.

If the play's sparkle seems somewhat dimmed in this production it is because of an imbalance in the casting. Stewart is perhaps a little too prim and desiccated for George (he seems to be playing the role through his wife's eyes), but he captures precisely the character's warped exuberance. Whitelaw, however, never hits off the flavor of Martha: A good-humored, good-hearted actress, she has to work at the raucousness, robbing it of its essential freewheeling stylishness. She is at her best in the mellow moments, which is precisely where the play is weakest. The smaller, younger roles, though — Matthew Marsh's all-American jock of a Nick and Saskia Reeves's liquid honey of a Honey — are very well hit off, both as individuals or as types.

The play remains considerably more entertaining than its obvious model, Strindberg's "The Dance of Death," but less substantial too. Strindberg, self-pityingly mad as he was, had a saving integrity. He really believed all marriages were the hell he depicts. Albee is kidding. And if he really had his mind on other matters — whether liberal America or a homosexual ménage — he was kidding irresponsibly.



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Gigli, Milan's Shy Aesthete

MILAN — "I love women to be totally themselves," Romeo Gigli says. "I love to see the body." Gigli (right), said that he always hated artificial structures and shoulder pads and objects to his styles being described as "conventional." "I think my women are sensual but in a very subtle way."

Refusing to be photographed with his clothes, Gigli stays away from the fashion pack and associates with people in the arts, music, or the book market.

Gigli, 37, an only son, grew up at Faenza, a small town near Bologna, in a house that featured 20,000 books. His father and grandfather were dealers in old books, his mother an elegant woman who wore Dior and Balenciaga couture clothes.

After a spell at being an architectural student, Gigli started traveling, visiting China, Peru, India and Japan, which particularly impressed him. "I love their intellectual side," he said of the Japanese.

Attracted by the color and textures of ethnic costumes, he started



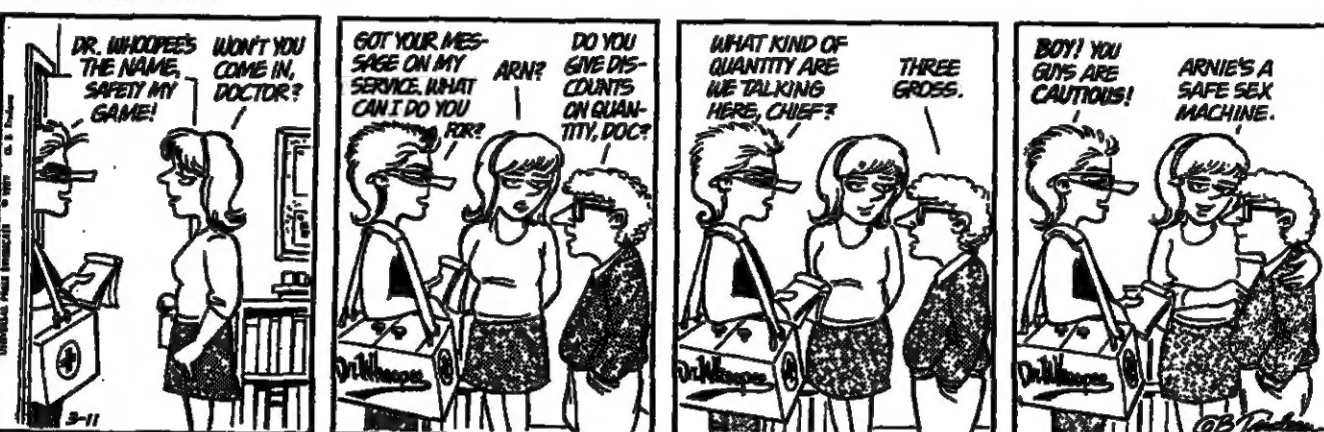
Gigli: "I love women to be totally themselves."

bringing them back for friends. Ten years ago, without any formal training, he started designing clothes.

Simple, stark white showrooms are a clear sign that Gigli is still working with a modest budget. But his business is growing fast. In 1986, his turnover was \$8 million as against less than \$2 million in 1984.

Gigli's best market is Japan where Takashiyama opened four Gigli boutiques. In the United States, he has several corners in prestigious stores, including Bergdorf-Goodman, Neiman-Marcus and Barney's. He also designs the Callaghan line for Zamasport.

DOONESBURY



ART DIRECTOR: MANUEL MUGLIO - PHOTO: GUSTAVO J. AM

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1987

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Vexed? European Companies Expand Personal Counseling

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

LONDON — A small number of companies in Europe have decided that looking after their employees' personal problems benefits the corporation, too. At company expense, employees and their families can talk to trained counselors and therapists about financial and legal problems, job pressures, emotional problems or drug and alcohol-related problems. Distressed managers also have access to a 24-hour hot line.

The majority of European senior executives still don't think it is the company's business to solve its managers' personal problems. If it is anybody's business, they argue, it is that of the health-care system.

"Corporate involvement in the mental health-care network strikes many German managers as potentially politically reactionary," said Sara Bilk, a director with Connecta Partners, a management consulting firm in Frankfurt. "The fear is that it will lead to a dismantling of the public health-care system."

But European companies that have recently introduced Employee Assistance Programs (EAP) find that their European staffs, far from being reluctant, are taking advantage of the company-paid service as often as their American counterparts do. As a result some companies in Europe plan to expand their counseling services.

Control Data UK, the unit of the U.S. computer company, started its program in 1981, then introduced it to subsidiaries in France, West Germany and the Netherlands. Last year, it started selling its counseling services to British companies for £15 to £25 (\$24 to \$40) per employee. Its clients now include GE UK, the British subsidiary of the giant U.S. electronics firm, as well as a merchant bank and a multinational chemical company. After completing the pilot project for 600 employees, GE plans to make the service available to all its 2,000 British workers.

Management consultants in Belgium, West Germany and Ireland are slowly getting some business, too. Connecta Partners has introduced two EAPs in West Germany, while Human Affairs International in Brussels has three contracts in Belgium and one in West Germany. Maurice Quinlan and Associates, in Waterford, Ireland, is providing EAP services to seven companies in Ireland.

EXXON Chemical International Ltd., the Brussels headquarters for Exxon Corp.'s chemical operations in Europe, Asia, the Middle East and Africa, introduced its program nine months ago. Like other EAPs, the program guarantees total confidentiality for the employee.

"One of the fears when we introduced it was that this type of thing didn't correspond to European attitudes. This has proved wrong," said Dr. Gny Binet, medical adviser to Exxon Chemical International. "Fifty percent of those using the service are European and 50 percent are American. That proves that when a competent service is made available Europeans will use it."

In total, 5 percent of the Exxon staff in Brussels have used the service over the past nine months compared with 4.5 percent of Exxon's U.S. staff.

Employees do not tend to trust the company completely, however. Only a minority of the staff, according to Control Data, GE and Exxon, confide in the company-paid counselors about job-related problems. At Exxon, only 15 percent of the problems handled are job-related while at Control Data, they account for one-third.

But that isn't so different from experiences in the United States, according to a survey done at Hazelton, a Minnesota clinic that treats substance abuse and advises companies on See COUNSEL, Page 11

VW Finds Possible Swindle

480 Million DM Feared Lost

The Associated Press

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Automaker Volkswagen AG said Tuesday it may have lost up to 480 million Deutsche marks (about \$239 million) through possibly illegal foreign exchange dealings.

Volkswagen has asked the Brunswick district attorney's office to investigate possible fraud, misrepresentation and forgery charges in connection with the transactions, a company spokesman, Ortwin Witzel, said.

He said the dealings may involve members of Volkswagen's management and people outside the company. He did not say what other companies may have been involved.

The losses surfaced when company auditors discovered that documents supposedly hedging part of Volkswagen's huge foreign income against a drop in the value of the dollar may have been forged. Mr. Witzel said.

Those transactions must be regarded as open and the company must assume any resulting foreign exchange loss, he said.

He said such a loss could reach 480 million DM.

Companies with large foreign earnings frequently protect that income by buying currency futures contracts guaranteeing a specific exchange rate at a future date.

Although reserves will have to be set aside to cover the possible losses, Mr. Witzel said, Volkswagen's 1986 earnings will match its 1985 results.

Parent company profit in 1985 totaled 476.8 million DM and group profits 595.6 million DM.

A company statement said VW would recommend to its supervisory board the payment of an unchanged dividend of 10 DM per ordinary share and 11 DM per preference share on 1986 results.

The prosecutors' office was closed for the day Tuesday and could not be reached for comment.

Jeep Is the Jewel in Buyout of AMC

Expected to Save Chrysler Billions In Development

By Barnaby J. Feder

NEW YORK — "Nobody calls us just American Motors," W. Paul Tippet, the former chairman of American Motors Corp., was reported to have said. "It's 'Struggling American Motors,' 'Ailing American Motors' or 'Moribund American Motors.'"

Like the rest of the auto industry, AMC was the product of a series of mergers. But unlike Chrysler Corp., Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp., the result was never a company with the power or the cost structure to compete confidently at home or abroad.

On Monday, AMC's long struggle to maintain a separate identity apparently ended when Chrysler, the No. 3 U.S. automaker, agreed to acquire control of the company from France's Renault and said it would buy the rest of AMC's shares.

A maverick company formed in 1954 by the merger of Nash-Kelvinator and Hudson Motor Car Co., two of the auto industry's oldest concerns, AMC championed small cars in the age of bigness.

But while the company prospered at first on the Nash Rambler, a compact, it faced a steady decline in the 1960s as other domestic compacts, the Volkswagen "Beetle" and ultimately small Japanese cars penetrated the market.

AMC fought back by introducing new compacts, such as the Gremlin; sporty cars, such as the Javelin and AMX; and by attempting to build larger cars.

But its most admired coup was the acquisition in 1970 of Kaiser Jeep Corp. from Kaiser Industries.

The hardy four-wheel-drive Jeep and its variants are American Motors' only dependably profitable product, and analysts said it was the main reason for Chrysler's takeover move. Jeeps generated two-thirds of the company's revenue in 1985.

"Jeep is AMC's crown jewel," said David Healy, who follows the auto industry for Drexel



A bar owner put up a new sign outside his tavern opposite American Motors' main plant in Kenosha, Wisconsin, after Chrysler's buyout announcement.

Burnham Lambert Inc. "Their cars were not competitive."

Jeep, he said, "is highly profitable, a good product and there's nothing like it in the Chrysler lineup."

The buyout will spare Chrysler years and billions of dollars developing its own four-wheel-drive and sport and specialty vehicles, analysts said.

AMC has long been associated with small cars. George Romney, American Motors' president from 1954 until he was elected governor of Michigan in 1962, ruffled feathers in Detroit by referring to the products of his larger rivals as "gas-guzzling dinosaurs."

Through the 1950s, AMC faced little competition in selling

its smaller cars, and during its peak year, 1960, the company captured 7.5 percent of the U.S. market.

The following decade was one of decline, but AMC appeared to have won its battle for survival in 1979, when it reported profits of \$83.9 million on sales of \$3.1 billion.

That encouraged Renault to lay out \$405 million for a 46.1 percent stake in the company, in an attempt to create a U.S. marketing base for its own cars.

Since then, the French company has invested another \$300 million. But despite a favorable early response, products like the Renault Alliance and Encore failed to generate enough sales to

See AMC, Page 13

Japan's Surplus In Trade Jumps As Imports Drop

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's merchandise trade surplus swelled 66 percent to \$7.13 billion in February from \$4.29 billion in January, reflecting a surge in automobile shipments to Europe and a plunge in imports of raw materials by ailing industries, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday.

The February surplus was \$1.82 billion less than the record \$8.95 billion in September, but was also above the \$3.94 billion figure last February.

The ministry's preliminary report also showed an unprecedented \$1.94 billion surplus with the 12-nation European Community, a figure likely to exacerbate trade tensions.

The French foreign minister, Jean-Bernard Raimond, urged Japan to reduce trade surpluses with the EC when he met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Monday.

Japan's trade surplus with the United States, its largest trading partner, was \$3.97 billion, a record for any February.

Exports to all trading partners reached \$17.22 billion in February, a 14.3 percent increase from a year ago, the 10th largest monthly figure and also a high for a February.

But a ministry spokesman said sharply lower import figures illustrated for the first time the recession in manufacturing caused by the yen's surge against the dollar.

Overall imports dropped 9.4 percent in February from a year ago to \$10.01 billion, which the spokesman said reflected a drop in purchases of raw materials such as crude oil, iron ore and coal.

The yen's sharp rise, which makes Japanese products more costly overseas and foreign goods cheaper in Japan, has forced major manufacturing companies to cut back production in face of stiff international competition.

But the currency shifts have not yet affected the overall surplus.

Even expressed in a stronger yen, the February trade surplus rose to 1.09 trillion yen from 676 billion yen in January and 758 billion a year earlier.

On a volume basis, however, Japan's overall exports fell 0.5 percent last month while imports post-

ed a modest 1.9 percent gain, down from a 16 percent increase in January.

Ministry officials said a 54.8 percent increase in automobile shipments to EC countries and brisk sales in the United States of office machinery and auto parts contributed to the double-digit rise in exports in dollar terms.

Japan's \$1.94 billion trade surplus with the EC surpassed the previous record of \$1.86 billion in September 1986, and was also higher than the \$1.56 billion in January and \$1.46 billion a year ago.

Exports to the United States rose 8.5 percent in February from the same month a year ago, while imports of U.S. goods also increased, by 11.5 percent.

(UPI, Reuters, AFP)

Bonn Confirms Economy Halted In Last Quarter

Reuters

BONN — New statistics confirmed Tuesday that the West German economy, Western Europe's strongest, came to a halt in the last three months of 1986, and the government said the start of this year may also have been relatively weak.

Gross national product, the widest measure of economic performance, was unchanged in the last three months of 1986 from the July-September quarter, according to provisional figures by the Federal Statistics Office.

The Statistics Office also said the economy grew by 2.4 percent in 1986 as a whole, below an earlier estimate of 2.5 percent and compared with 2.5 percent for 1985.

The Economics Ministry said that in the first quarter of this year GNP may turn out relatively weak. It declined to give a precise forecast, but bank economists have predicted the economy will either contract or stagnate in the first quarter.

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Currency Rates

Cross Rates	March 10
Australian dollar	1.322
Belgian franc	36.36
British pound	1.638
Canadian dollar	0.751
Deutsche mark	1.366
French franc	6.55
Italian lira	1.366
Japanese yen	163.6
Netherlands guilder	3.60
Spanish peseta	166.6
Swiss franc	1.48
U.S. dollar	0.751

Charges in London and Zurich. Figures in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial bank rates. (b) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (c) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) not quoted. N.A.: not available. (x) To buy one pound: \$1.638.

Other Dollar Values	March 10
Argentine peso	1.322
Austrian schilling	13.76
Brazilian cruzeiro	19.36
Canadian dollar	0.751
Chinese yuan	2.322
Dutch guilder	3.60
French franc	6.55
German mark	1.366
Indian rupee	13.66
Italian lira	1.366
Japanese yen	163.6
Netherlands guilder	3.60
Spanish peseta	166.6
Swiss franc	1.48
U.S. dollar	0.751

Source: Reuters Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAI (Bonn, Paris, Frankfurt); Reuters (London). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Interest Rates	March 10
1 month	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
3 months	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
6 months	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
1 year	5 1/4 - 5 3/4

Source: Reuters Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAI (Bonn, Paris, Frankfurt); Reuters (London). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Key Money Rates Mar. 10

Key Money Rates	March 10
1 month	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
3 months	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
6 months	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
1 year	5 1/4 - 5 3/4

Source: Reuters Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAI (Bonn, Paris, Frankfurt); Reuters (London). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Asian Dollar Deposits	March 10
1 month	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
3 months	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
6 months	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
1 year	5 1/4 - 5 3/4

Source: Reuters Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAI (Bonn, Paris, Frankfurt); Reuters (London). Other data from Reuters and AP.

U.S. Money Market Funds

U.S. Money Market Funds	March 10
1 month	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
3 months	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
6 months	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
1 year	5 1/4 - 5 3/4

Source: Reuters Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAI (Bonn, Paris, Frankfurt); Reuters (London). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Gold

Gold	March 10
1 month	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
3 months	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
6 months	5 1/4 - 5 3/4
1 year	5 1/4 - 5 3/4

Source: Reuters Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAI (Bonn, Paris, Frankfurt); Reuters (London). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Markets Closed

Markets were closed Tuesday in South Korea for a holiday.

SPORTS

كتاب من الاحمال

An Old Pro Remains Well Above the Game

LONDON — There is a Mercedes in the driveway. And a Bentley. The house has tastefully reserved Tudor elegance, the stables shelter a dozen racehorses. Franny Lee, former professional soccer player, has made it. Yet this weekend, when English-

ROB HUGHES

men clamor to FA Cup knockout matches, Franny Lee will not cross the threshold to watch. In the decade-plus since he was center-stage, since his supercharged energy communicated the thrill of the goal chase, Lee has drifted away from soccer. Today's game, with its emphasis on the physical, leaves him cold.

Like Edith Piaf, he has said he regrets nothing. Like Piaf, he poured pride and passion into performance. But where Piaf was a sparrow who clung to the bitter end, Lee, always stockily filled out, could walk away before his vitality was sapped.

In doing so, in feeling no compulsion to look back, Lee breaks with family tradition. His father, and his father's father, would have sacrificed whatever it took to get FA Cup tickets.

There is irony in his defection. Lee was a big-match player. Bursting from the wing or down the middle, he thrived on the roar of the crowd. Shown a glint of silver, he became electrifying. Bolton Wanderers, Manchester City and Derby County were his stages in the league and cup, and for England's international team he savored Wembley and Rio.

His is, on the one hand, an encouraging portrayal of a retired player — he's wealthy, wise, happy and his own boss. On the other hand, his disenchantment is total. He has tried, although seldom, to arouse a watcher's habit. I caught him a few years ago sneaking into Manchester United to see a match against Aston Villa. He was in the stands, not on the pitch, and he left abruptly to tend to his horses, with his kids or perhaps to tune in to a boring TV movie.

Lee the player was no patsy; he gave and took the hard stuff. He bristled with cheek and could be a mite spiteful in getting his retaliation in first. But he had an eye for the spectacular, and ran through pain for a moment's glory.

Yet Lee was neatly affected



Franny Lee, left, at the 1970 World Cup: A mite spiteful in getting his retaliation in first.

by the change from game to business. His mother, worked the night shift at a wool mill. Her rumbustious offspring found his escape in sport.

Frugal Bolton offloaded demanding players, replacing them with youngsters willing to run for pittance. Bolton tossed Lee into a man's league at 16. Two seasons later he was the team's leading scorer, but when he asked for the equivalent of a \$10 raise, Manager Bill Ridding told him: "What else could you do? You're only a laborer. You'll finish up in the gutter."

Lee found the richest of gutters. "I would've been bored to death loafing around all day after training," he says. "I had so much time on my hands it was costing me £20 a week to entertain myself."

He cleaned graveyards. He cut grass. With a local window cleaner he bought a second-hand truck and went into business salvaging waste paper to make toilet rolls.

"Sometimes I'd drive to Wales and do a 12-hour stint, finishing at 10 at night, tired and scruffy," he recalls. After Bolton sold him to Manchester City (for a 1967 record £60,000), then about \$167,000, he saw that he couldn't keep burning his truck's midnight oil. But F.H. Lee Limited, makers of the finest toilet paper, grew strong under his management.

He laughs when he recalls rolling cascading down from the ter-

aces: "Every time I scored, business boomed."

Still in demand, he abruptly quit soccer at 32. "I was so busy with my business," he says, "that I couldn't give football the time. I found myself kicked by bad players when, at my peak, even good players couldn't nail me."

Lee bought a share in a racehorse, carrying his Jewish bet, it won a race. The thrill superseded his 10 goals for England. A new addiction was born.

He now owns, breeds and trains a dozen national hunt horses. "In my first season as a trainer I had three winners, three winners. Last year I had eight and eight winners. Now I'm hoping for 12 winners."

Horses seem to run for him. He prefers them to show a bit of devilry, would rather send them over jumps than run them on the flat.

Everything but soccer seems to benefit from his Midas touch. He banked £8 million three years ago when his firm merged with a supermarket chain. And more flows from his invention of a machine to paint highway crash barriers — an inspiration that came to him one day as he waited while workmen painted them by hand.

"I suppose I could have become a club director," Lee muses. "But who needs all that hassle — the insults, fawn-kicking lumps out of your car — if the team isn't doing well?"

Not he. Bolton had soured and stimulated him to look for rewards outside soccer. Besides, Saturdays are race days. The winner's enclosure was the soccer grandstand is no contest. Come Sunday, he will ride out and muck out, and maybe later go indoors to switch on the Wimbledon-Tottenham Hotspur cup quarterfinal.

The match will bristle with challenge, one that might easily become a vendetta. Tottenham is still seething after a league game last November during which John Fashanu, Wimbledon's attacking center-forward, concussed and broke the shoulder of Gary Stevens.

Stevens has just resumed play, but Tottenham would be stupid to go to Wimbledon's tight, intimidating den looking for a fight. Rather it has the skills, the pace, the pedigree to keep the ball on the ground, to convince this world's Francis Lees that class can triumph over unwarmed combat.

There are several million of us whose addiction has been diluted by players who belt the ball up in the air and then chase it with brainpower that begins at the toes and ends at the knees. There are times, as Lee knows, when a man can get more sense out of four-legged friends — and get more of the kick of real excitement.

NCAA Field Has Flaws, but Isn't All Bad

By John Feinstein

WASHINGTON — The annual rites of determining college basketball's national champion began Sunday when the tournament committee named the 64-team field. Each year, that is step one. Step two is the screaming that begins as soon as the field is announced. Inevitably, several spurned schools screech that they were robbed and several schools yelp about their seeding or where they are sent to play. Almost always, some of them are right.

The major controversy this year surrounds Louisville, the defending champion. The Cardinals finished the season 18-14 and got hammered in the Metro Conference final by Memphis State — a team on probation and ineligible for the NCAA tournament. As usual, Louisville played as tough a schedule as any school in the country, but it didn't play well. The Cardinals lost to Kentucky by 35, Syracuse by 25, Purdue by 15, Washington by 15 and Memphis State by 16 and then by 23.

That's hardly championship-caliber basketball. Other teams with weak records that made the field — Georgia Tech, Louisiana State and Brigham Young, for examples — lost to good teams, just as Louisville did. But most of their losses were close.

The problem with the Cardinals was attitude. When they played a team they felt they could compete with, they were a solid, talented group. But when they faced good teams, their guards executed poorly, sometimes the team just stopped playing hard. Inexcusable. That's why Louisville isn't in the tournament.

Louisville's attitude was apparent on Monday when the Cardinals turned down a bid to the National Invitation Tournament. Sure, the NIT isn't the NCAA. But if you want to compete, you play in the NIT — it's still a legitimate championship. The decision is a reflection not so much of Louisville's toughness as its really

not caring that much about this season. It wasn't good enough to win the national title again, so it didn't care. Qualified teams that care, even if they aren't as talented, deserve a shot.

That's why the automatic bid system is defensible. Is Pennsylvania as good as Louisville? Of course not. Is Bucknell as good as Jacksonville? No. But each won its conference championship.

Qualified teams that care, even if they aren't as talented, deserve a shot. That's why the automatic bid system is defensible.

onship, emerging as the best among peers. Smaller schools from smaller conferences deserve a chance to play in the NCAA tournament, and if that means the sixth-place team in the Big East or the seventh-place team in the Big Ten doesn't get in, so be it. The automatic bid is a good thing, especially with the 64-team field, because it means almost everyone who deserves a chance gets one.

As for the seedings and the placing of the 64 NCAA's entries, the annual argument over letting teams play at home will come up again. And once again the answer is simple: Letting a team play on its home court is inexcusable. It is done for one reason — money. But the NCAA is making so much from television that it hardly needs extra ticket revenue.

So the tournament committee happily put Syracuse in Syracuse, Alabama-Birmingham (and also Alabama) in Birmingham, Arizona in Tucson, De Paul in Chicago, North Carolina in Charlotte and Indiana in Indianapolis. That's not right.

There is no way Louisiana State would have made the final four a year ago without playing two games on its home court. If you're determining a national champion, every effort should be made to be fair. The committee chooses not to do that.

The team that seems to get short shrift every year is Purdue. Three years ago, the Boilermakers had to play Memphis State in Memphis. Last year they had to play LSU at LSU. This year, they aren't playing on anyone's home court, but one embarrassing, ill-timed defeat (last Saturday at Michigan) dropped them from a probable No. 1 seed to a No. 3.

So they have to trek to the East rather than staying close to home. What's more, there's no excuse, based on record or schedule, for seeding Syracuse ahead of Purdue. The seeding difference matters only because Purdue will likely face a tougher second-round game — meeting the North Carolina State-Florida winner — as opposed to Syracuse's Western Kentucky-West Virginia survivor. Apparently, putting Syracuse on its home floor wasn't enough for the committee; they had to lighten up the draw, too.

Last year, all that didn't work. Syracuse played at home against Navy and was destroyed. This year, the committee tried to make certain the Midshipmen won't make them look bad again. In 1985 Navy, as an 11th seed, humbled LSU and almost beat Maryland. Last year, as a No. 7, it embarrassed Syracuse. This year, as a No. 8, it gets a tough opponent against Michigan, and if it escapes that game will play North Carolina — in Charlotte. Navy deserved better.

It's easy to sit back on the day after and take shots. The committee works hard for three days, to its credit, takes the heat for mistakes and usually tries to avoid repeating them. It isn't perfect by any means, but it isn't all bad. So that takes care of step two. Step three — the real fun — begins on Thursday.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

NHL Standings

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	40	21	81	283	196
NY Islanders	39	20	78	283	222
Washington	39	20	78	283	241
NY Rangers	38	21	77	283	242
Pittsburgh	38	21	77	283	242
New Jersey	38	21	77	283	242
Atlanta	38	21	77	283	242
Hartford	38	21	77	283	242
Montreal	38	21	77	283	242
Boston	38	21	77	283	242
San Jose	38	21	77	283	242
Quebec	38	21	77	283	242

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Detroit	38	21	77	283	242
St. Louis	38	21	77	283	242
Chicago	38	21	77	283	242
Toronto	38	21	77	283	242
Edmonton	38	21	77	283	242
Calgary	38	21	77	283	242
Winnipeg	38	21	77	283	242
Los Angeles	38	21	77	283	242
Vancouver	38	21	77	283	242

MONTREAL RESULTS

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Toronto	40	21	81	283	196
St. Louis	39	20	78	283	222
Washington	39	20	78	283	241
NY Rangers	38	21	77	283	242
Pittsburgh	38	21	77	283	242
New Jersey	38	21	77	283	242
Atlanta	38	21	77	283	242
Hartford	38	21	77	283	242
Montreal	38	21	77	283	242
Boston	38	21	77	283	242
San Jose	38	21	77	283	242
Quebec	38	21	77	283	242

BIRMINGHAM, England

After an absence of more than 45 years, lawn tennis will return to its roots at the house where it was invented in 1859.

According to the Birmingham-based Mercury newspaper, a doctor has bought the \$180,000 Victorian house and plans to build a tennis court in the rear garden, where an air-raised shed has stood since World War II.

A plaque on the house, in the suburb of Edgbaston, commemorates the day when a Birmingham lawyer, Harry Gem, and a friend, Augurio Perera, began playing tennis outside.

They marked out a court, and the game they spawned became known as lawn tennis to distinguish it from the indoor game played since the 16th century.

The Mercury said Dr. Ahmed Hassan, 39, plans to demolish the shed and build a court. It quoted him as saying: "As soon as I saw the house, I fell in love with it and it just would not be complete without a tennis court in the garden."

Figure Skating

World Championships

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
1. Alexander Fadeev, Soviet Union, 4					
2. Brian Battone, U.S., 12					
3. Brian Orser, Canada, 18					
4. Vladimir Kutsenko, Soviet Union, 24					
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